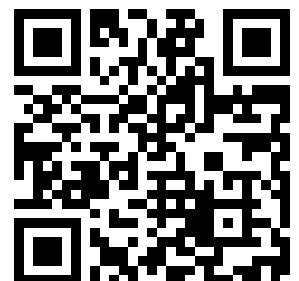

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

GoogleTM books

<https://books.google.com>





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

California State Office
2800 Cottage Way, Room E-2845
Sacramento, California 93825-1889

May 1990



Recreation 2000

A strategic plan for California recreation



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS LIBRARY

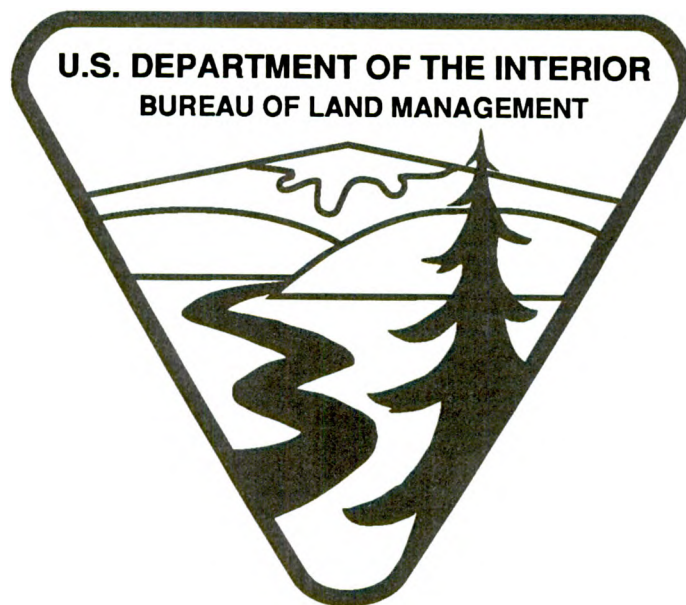
JUN 26 1990

U. S. DEPOSITORY PROPERTY
U.S. - G.P.O. - D - 295

Recreation 2000

A Strategic Plan for California Recreation

1990 - 2000



May 1990



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CALIFORNIA STATE OFFICE
2800 COTTAGE WAY, ROOM E-2845
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95825-1889



IN REPLY REFER TO:

Dear Friends,

We in California Bureau of Land Management have the responsibility to manage over 17 million acres of public land in trust for the American people. Recreation is an important part of our multiple use mission and an important economic base of California.

Following the 1987 President's Commission on the American Outdoors, the Bureau embarked on a new mission to manage and enhance recreation opportunities, not only in California, but throughout the nation. As a result of this commitment the Bureau released Recreation 2000- Strategic Plan in 1988. The plan provides a clear statement of BLM's overall recreation management policies and goals. This document was later followed up by Recreation 2000 - Implementation Plan, which outlined specific actions required of each office to fulfill Recreation 2000 objectives. One of the specific actions called for in the Implementation Plan included development of specific Strategic Plans for the management, maintenance and development of the recreation opportunities within each State through the next decade.

The culmination of this effort is "*A Strategic Plan for California Recreation*". The Strategic Plan provides a broad look at BLM's recreation program, including the relationship of BLM's program with other recreation providers in California, the issues facing us through the year 2000, cost estimates, and most importantly, an in-depth look at the management programs within each Recreation Management Area in California. It has been primarily developed at the field level, with help from you. It represents the management actions and funding estimates identified in land use plans from throughout the State.

California's Strategic plan outlines an ambitious program. Our people are doing a great job in providing quality service to the recreating public. This job ahead of us will not be easy to accomplish. Nor will we see fulfillment of the objectives without your help. However, funding for the program has not been secured.

We would appreciate your help as partners, volunteers or in just getting involved. We ask you to review this Strategic Plan and see how you can fit in. In the near future, we will be holding a series of public workshops concerning the Strategic Plan. The names and addresses of all the BLM offices are provided in the document on the map page. We hope to see you and encourage you to get involved in implementing this program. Only through your continued help will we be successful.

Ed Hastey

Ed Hastey
State Director



Bureau of Land Management California Jurisdictions



California State Office 2800 Cottage Way, Room E-2845 Sacramento, California 95825
Ed Hastey, State Director 916/ 978-4754

Ukiah District
555 Leslie Street
Ukiah, California 95482
707/ 462-3873
Al Wright, District Manager

Arcata Resource Area
P.O. Box 1112
1125 16th Street
Arcata, California 95521
707/ 822-7648
John Lloyd, Area Manager

Clearlake Resource Area
555 Leslie Street
Ukiah, California 95482
707/ 462-3873
Catherine Robertson, Area Manager

Redding Resource Area
355 Hemsted Drive
Redding, California 96002
916/ 246-5325
Mark Morse, Area Manager

Bakersfield District
800 Truxtun Avenue, Room 302
Bakersfield, California 93301
805/ 861-4191
Bob Rheiner, District Manager

Bishop Resource Area
873 North Main Street, Suite 201
Bishop, California 93514
619/ 872-4881
Michael Ferguson, Area Manager

Caliente Resource Area
4301 Rosedale Highway
Bakersfield, California 93308
805/ 861-4236
Glenn Carpenter, Area Manager

Folsom Resource Area
63 Natoma Street
Folsom, California 95630
916/ 985-4474
Deane Swickard, Area Manager

Hollister Resource Area
P.O. Box 365
Hollister, California 95024
408/ 637-8183
Robert Beehler, Area Manager

Susanville District
705 Hall Street
Susanville, California 96130
916/ 257-5381
Rick Hanks, District Manager

Alturas Resource Area
P.O. Box 771
120 South Main Street
Alturas, California 96101
916/ 233-4666
Linda Roush, Area Manager

Eagle Lake Resource Area
P.O. Box 1090
2545 Riverside Drive
Susanville, California 96130
916/ 257-5381
Dick Stark, Area Manager

Surprise Resource Area
P.O. Box 460
602 Cressler Street
Cedarville, California 96104
916/ 279-6101
Tony Danna, Area Manager

California Desert District
1695 Spruce Street
Riverside, California 92507
714/ 351-6383
Gerry Hillier, District Manager

Barstow Resource Area
150 Coolwater Lane
Barstow, California 92311
619/ 256-3591
Alden Sievers, Area Manager

El Centro Resource Area
333 So. Waterman Avenue
El Centro, California 92243
619/ 352-5842
Ben Koski, Area Manager

Palm Springs-South Coast Resource Area
Suite B205, 400 South Farrell
Palm Springs, California 92262
619/ 323-4421
Russ Kaldenberg, Area Manager

Needles Resource Area
101 West Spikes Road
Needles, California 92363
619/ 326-3896
Richard Fagan, Area Manager

Ridgecrest Resource Area
112 East Dolphin Street
Ridgecrest, California 93555
619/ 375-7125
Lee Delaney, Area Manager

LEGEND

- PUBLIC LANDS
- DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
- RESOURCE AREA BOUNDARIES
- STATE OFFICE
- DISTRICT OFFICES

BLM CA GI 89 O15 1120



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Section I General Overview	1
Part I. Introduction and Purpose	3
Part II. California's Recreation Program Objectives	3
A. The Recreation Management Areas	3
B. California's Designated Special Areas	4
C. The Recreation Program Objectives	5
1. Visitor Information and Interpretation	5
2. Resource Protection and Monitoring	5
3. Land Ownership and Access Adjustments	5
4. Partnerships	6
5. Volunteers	6
Part III. Background - A Statewide Perspective	6
A. Socioeconomic and Demographic Factors	6
1. Population Growth	6
2. Age Distribution of the Population	7
3. Ethnic Composition of the Population	7
4. Income Distribution and Changing Recreation Trends	7
B. Types of Use	7
C. Economic Values	7
D. Key Suppliers of Outdoor Recreation Opportunities in California	8
1. Federal Recreation Lands	8
a. U.S. Forest Service (USFS)	9
b. National Park Service (NPS)	9
c. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)	9
d. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Army Corps)	9
e. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFW)	9
2. State of California	9
a. California Department of Parks and Recreation	9
Part IV. Role of Public Lands in California's Recreation Experience	12
A. Summary of BLM District's Recreation Opportunities	12
1. Bakersfield District (CA01)	13
2. Susanville District (CA02)	15
3. Ukiah District (CA05)	17
3. California Desert District (CDD)	19
Part V. Program Issues and Challenges Facing Recreation Management	21
Issue #1. Funding	21
Issue #2. Loss of Recreation Opportunities	21
Issue #3. Facility Maintenance	22
Issue #4. Public Safety and Resource Protection	22
Issue #5. The Changing Recreation Scene in California	23
Issue #6. Public Access	23
Issue #7. Education/Information	23



Issue #8. Recreation Use /Accommodating Increased Demand in Urban/Wildland Interface	23
Issue #9. Evolution of the Bureau - Getting the Right Personnel Mix	24
Part VI. Funding Table Narrative	24
A. The Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Act.	24
B. Recreation 200 Funding Tables	24
Section II Funding Tables	27
Section III District Narratives	37
Bakersfield District	39
CALIENTE EXTENSIVE RECREATION AREA (CA-01601)	41
PACIFIC CREST NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL (CA-01602)	43
KERN RIVER/KEYESVILLE (CA-01603)	45
CARRIZO PLAIN (CA-01604)	47
BISHOP EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (CA-01701)	49
ALABAMA HILLS (CA-01702)	51
BODIE BOWL (CA-01703)	53
FOLSOM EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA CA-01801	55
AMERICAN RIVER - NORTH, MIDDLE & SOUTH FORKS (CA-01802)	57
MERCED RIVER (CA-01803)	59
HOLLISTER EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA CA-01901	61
CLEAR CREEK (CA-01902)	63
SQUAW LEAP (CA-01903)	66
Susanville District	67
EAGLE LAKE EXTENSIVE RMA CA-02601	69
BIZZ JOHNSON TRAIL (CA-02602)	71
EAGLE LAKE BASIN (CA-02603)	73
FORT SAGE (CA-02604)	75
ALTURAS EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (CA-02701)	77
SURPRISE EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (CA-02801)	79
HIGH ROCK CANYON (CA-02802)	81
Ukiah District	83
ARCATA EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (CA-05601)	85
KING RANGE (CA-05602)	87
SAMOA SPIT (CA-05603)	91
CLEAR LAKE EXTENSIVE RMA (CA-05801)	93
COW MOUNTAIN (CA-05802)	95
KNOXVILLE (CA-05803)	97
REDDING EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (CA-05901)	99
TRINITY RIVER (CA-05902)	101
SACRAMENTO RIVER (CA-05903)	103



California Desert District	105
SOUTH COAST EXTENSIVE RMA (CA-06401)	107
RIDGECREST EXTENSIVE RMA (CA-06501)	109
JAWBONE/BUTTERBREDE (CA-06502)	111
SPANGLER/RED MOUNTAIN (CA-06503)	113
EL PASO MOUNTAINS (CA-06504)	115
SALINE/EUREKA (CA-06505)	117
RAND MOUNTAINS DESERT TORTOISE NATURAL AREA (CA-06506)	119
PALM SPRINGS EXTENSIVE RMA (CA-06601)	121
MECCA HILLS (CA-06602)	123
PCNST/WHITEWATER/MORONGO (CA-06603)	125
MULE MOUNTAINS/MIDLAND (CA-06604)	127
CORN SPRINGS/CHUCKWALLA MOUNTAINS (CA-06605)	129
RIVERSIDE/BIG MARIA MOUNTAINS (CA-06606)	131
SANTA ROSA MOUNTAINS (CA-06607)	133
EL CENTRO EXTENSIVE RMA (CA-06701)	135
IMPERIAL DUNES (CA-06702)	137
McCAIN VALLEY (CA-06703)	139
YUHA DESERT/WEST MESA (CA-06704)	141
EL CENTRO LONG-TERM VISITOR AREAS (CA-06705)	143
BARSTOW EXTENSIVE RMA (CA-06801)	145
STODDARD/JOHNSON (CA-06803)	147
EL MIRAGE (CA-06804)	149
AFTON CANYON (CA-06805)	151
SUPERIOR/RAINBOW (CA-06806)	153
DUMONT DUNES (CA-06807)	155
RASOR (CA-06808)	157
SODA SPRINGS (CA-06809)	159
AMARGOSA GRIMSHAW (CA-06810)	161
NEEDLES EXTENSIVE RMA (CA-06901)	163
EAST MOJAVE NATIONAL SCENIC AREA (CA-06902)	165

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1 - EXISTING FUNDING - RECURRING COSTS - FISCAL YEAR 1989 - CALIFORNIA	29
TABLE 2 - CUSTODIAL FUNDING - RECURRING COSTS - FISCAL YEAR 1989 - CALIFORNIA	31
TABLE 3 - RECREATION 2000 FUNDING - FISCAL YEARS 1990 - 2000 - CALIFORNIA	33
TABLE 4 - CALIFORNIA STATE OFF HIGHWAY VEHICLE FUNDING LEVELS FISCAL YEAR 1990-1991	35



SECTION I GENERAL OVERVIEW



Mopah Peak California Desert.



RECREATION 2000

A STRATEGIC PLAN FOR CALIFORNIA RECREATION

Part I. Introduction and Purpose

The Bureau of Land Management in California has placed high priority on the management of recreation resources. In California, where over 17 million acres of public lands are managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the demand for outdoor recreation is increasing, the Bureau has placed increasing emphasis on its responsibilities for protection and enhancement of "California's Unlimited Outdoor Adventure".

BLM's role in providing outdoor recreational opportunities can be traced to the nature and diversity of the resources found on public lands from hunting, fishing and rafting, to off-highway vehicle activities, backcountry exploring, and rockhounding. It is this diversity that will continue to draw outdoor enthusiasts to BLM lands.

Recently the Bureau published *Recreation 2000 - A Strategic Plan* which provided policy guidance and challenges facing the nation's public land recreation program. *California's Recreation 2000 - A Strategic Plan*, (The Plan) builds upon the Bureau's plan and presents a revitalized approach to managing recreation resources in California as one of the principal multiple-uses of the public lands. The Plan reviews BLM's role in supplying outdoor recreation opportunities, identifies specific objectives, policy guidance, emerging issues, recreation resource values, and existing management programs. In effect, the plan is a blueprint for recreation management through the year 2000. The key focus of the Plan is to provide the visitor a quality recreation experience through a variety of techniques from improving the image of our agency to improving the quality of our campgrounds.

The Plan is divided into three Sections. Section I provides a general overview of the recreation program, focusing on the issues and challenges facing BLM in the next 10 years, California's recreation program policy and

direction, objectives and future needs. Section 2 includes an assessment of the funding needed to implement California's Recreation 2000 program objectives. Section 3 provides a narrative description of the recreation resources, issues and management program direction by Recreation Management Areas (RMA). The cost estimates are provided to gain an understanding of the overall funding requirements for the recreation program in Section 2. They show figures from several anticipated funding sources, including regular Federal appropriated dollars, Land and Water Conservation Funds, and State OHV funds.

Part II. California's Recreation Program Objectives

A. The Recreation Management Areas

For administrative and planning purposes, California is divided into Recreation Management Areas (RMAs). There are two basic types of RMAs including:

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). SRMAs are subunits of Resource areas: (1) that require special management attention due to a concentration of recreation resource uses and/or values; (2) containing Congressionally or administratively designated areas; (3) having similar or interrelated recreation values which require a substantial management commitment; and/or (4) where recreation is a principle management objective identified through the land use planning process.

Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMA). ERMAs are areas where recreation is unstructured, dispersed and where minimal recreation related invest-



Providing trail information to motorcyclists, Ukiah District.

ments are required. These lands, which represent the bulk of the public lands in California, give recreation visitors the freedom of recreation choice with a minimum of regulations.

California has 45 SRMAs and 16 ERMA. Of the 45 SRMAs, nine contain areas which are Congressionally or administratively designated areas, such as National Scenic Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Conservation Areas and components of the National Trails System. There are approximately 6.2 million acres within SRMAs and 11 million acres within ERMA.

Of the 45 SRMAs, 14 provide opportunities for off-highway vehicle activities; eight provide whitewater rafting, boating and fishing opportunities; eight provide significant camping opportunities; four provide hiking and touring activities; and the remainder provide a wide variety of recreation opportunities.

Land use planning efforts have been completed on about 29 of the major SRMAs.

B. California's Designated Special Areas

California administers two National Conservation Areas, two National Scenic Area, seven Wild and Scenic Rivers, eight nationally designated hiking trails, five designated Wilderness areas and nine National Natural Landmarks.

(Note: The California Desert Conservation Area is a Congressionally designated area but is not considered as an RMA for this plan. The California Desert Conservation Area contains 23 SRMAs. Additionally, wilderness areas were not considered as SRMAs nor were certain Wild and Scenic Rivers which contain only small parcels of public lands).



C. The Recreation Program Objectives

The overall recreation program objectives in California reflect the national policies, but with a markedly different program emphasis. Due to the high visitation, California has placed higher management priority on visitor services, resource protection, permitting and facility construction, while other states have placed emphasis on resource management and protection of recreation opportunities.

This program emphasis has resulted in expanded law enforcement programs, interpretation and information systems, signing, visitor centers, visitor service personnel, and increased use of volunteers and partnerships, with the primary goal of increasing BLM's "ON-THE-GROUND- PRESENCE". From a national perspective, the recreation program has been divided into several major components: visitor services, resource protection, facility development, permitting, land use planning and maintenance and public land access. Building on the Bureau's Recreation 2000 Strategic Plan Objectives, California has expanded upon several of the program policies and provides the following policy guidance and new initiatives.

1. Visitor Information and Interpretation.

BLM will provide a variety of recreational experiences through visitor awareness, information, and interpretation. Brochures, signs and interpretive programs will emphasize to visitors the need for good interaction with BLM management and encourage a sense of pride and ownership in public lands. BLM will provide for the publication of handbooks, displays, maps and videos, coordinate with other land agencies to share facilities or services that can enhance the recreationists visit to the public lands, post interpretive signs, and work to develop a listing of recreational opportunities both Nationally and Statewide.

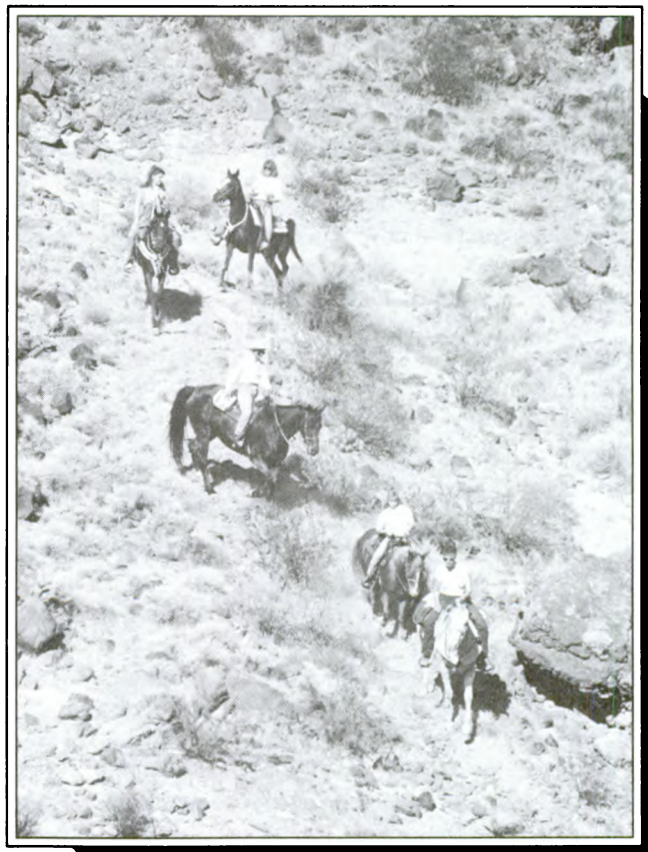
2. Resource Protection and Monitoring.

BLM will manage and monitor the natural, cultural, and scenic resources found on the public lands under its

management. BLM will assure the protection of sensitive resources and the continued availability of quality outdoor opportunities. BLM will expand its on-the-ground presence through the use of volunteers, modified employee work schedules, and the hiring of additional recreation staff. BLM will note early indicators to management if impacts are beginning to occur by closely monitoring both authorized and unauthorized activities in areas with key recreational values and other resources.

3. Land Ownership and Access Adjustments.

BLM will enhance recreational experiences through land ownership adjustments, increased and improved access, and other acquisitions. A program to consolidate public land ownership patterns that assures legal and physical access to public lands will provide additional recreational opportunities and improve the efficiency of overall management by BLM of these lands. Interagency efforts will facilitate public access acquisition. BLM will continue to make lands available to other



Horsepack riding in East Mojave National Scenic Area.



agencies and local governments for recreation purposes where State and local jurisdiction is more appropriate.

4. Partnerships.

BLM will expand and strengthen cooperative agreements and partnerships with government and private agencies to enhance opportunities both on and adjacent to public lands. Memos of understanding with Federal, State, and local governments as well as private entities will further expand BLM's capability to manage recreation use. An internal information transfer system listing information about existing partnerships will be developed, and a publication for distribution to organizations and government agencies will bring before the public the need for participation in this program. Future opportunities for involvement in programs such as wilderness, cooperative management agreements, rivers, public land access, and establishing foundations will be identified to assure that recreation opportunities will be incorporated into future management plans, and that BLM plans complement efforts of other recreation providers throughout the State.

5. Volunteers.

BLM will continue to seek and coordinate the contributions of the hundreds of citizens who volunteer their time, effort, and dollars to help improve public lands and resources each year. BLM will continue training its volunteer coordinators and managers in methods to better utilize the time contributed and match volunteers with projects. BLM will support possible amendments to the Land and Water Conservation Act to remove limits on the volunteer effort through its bonding requirements. And, where feasible, facility improvements such as trailer hookups will be included in future management plans to encourage participation in the campground host program.

Part III. Background - A Statewide Perspective

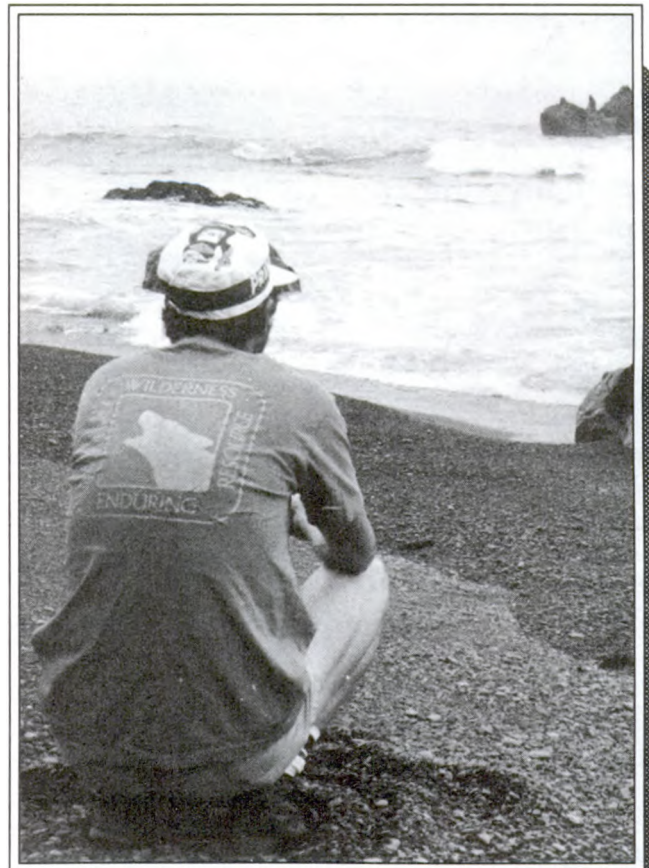
In order to gain a clearer understanding of the challenges facing California's recreation program through the year 2000, an analysis of the factors which effect and drive the recreation user, is appropriate. The following background information places BLM's program in perspective with the other recreation providers within the State.

A. Socioeconomic and Demographic Factors

The State of California recently published the final California Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP 1988). The CORP focused on several general conclusions concerning California's population which will affect the recreation program in the next ten years. These shifts in the population will change the way we need to manage the recreation resources to keep abreast of demand. They include:

1. Population Growth.

California's population is growing at a faster rate than the U. S. as a whole. Between 1982 and 1990 the population will grow by 19% and between 1990 and the year 2000 by 29%, to over 32 million. This growth will be reflected in increasing participation rates for all outdoor recreation activities.



Hiking the Lost Coast Trail.



2. Age Distribution of the Population.

The average age of Californians is increasing. There is evidence that the older visitors are continuing their interests in outdoor recreation longer than their predecessors.

3. Ethnic Composition of the Population.

There is an increase in non- Caucasian population which may result in a slight decrease in growth rate of participation in traditional outdoor recreation. Asians and Hispanics have a lower average rate of participation in wildland outdoor recreation activities.

4. Income Distribution and Changing Recreation Trends.

Upper income groups will increase at a faster rate than the overall population—the lower income groups will increase at a slower rate. As a result, BLM can expect an upward trend in participation for most activities, particularly the more costly ones. Participation in the traditional family vacation, however, is declining as well as the user patterns it created. Users have less time to participate in wildland activities. This trend will translate to more, but shorter, vacations closer to home.

5. Urbanization.

California is the most urbanized State in the country. More than 90% of the State's population lives or works in a major population area. For city dwellers, wildland outdoor recreation in natural landscapes provides a welcome and relaxing contrast to urbanized areas.

B. Types of Uses

California was, by far, the leading State for motorized vehicle use. One in every eight (12 percent) of the nation's motorcycles and ATVs were registered here

during 1988. The State also has the largest number of both on-highway and off-highway vehicles compared to any other State.

California reported nearly 60% of the Bureau's total camping visits in 1988.

One-fourth of all boating and one-half of all "other" water-based recreation visits (except for fishing use) reported by BLM were from California.

In terms of total number of visits to public lands during 1988, California received 55 percent of the 52 million visits reported bureauwide.

BLM-California deals with over 100 different user groups (from OHV, minerals, wilderness and other conservation organizations). The Statewide mailing list contains some 18,000 interested individuals and user groups, 10,000 of which are associated with the recreation program.

C. Economic Values

California is an outdoor minded State. Both the climate and the diversity of the natural environment lend themselves to outdoor recreation. Californians spend more than 35 billion dollars annually on recreation, or about 12% of disposable income. Almost 40% of this total relates to the use of Federal lands and facilities.

In California, outdoor recreation is big business and is playing an increasingly important role in the State's goals of economic diversification and development. OHV use, camping, and hunting generated over \$100 million dollars of revenue from public lands. More convincing or impressive is the \$260 million of revenue annually generated by sightseeing, hiking, and whitewater rafting on public lands.

Both the supply and demand of outdoor recreation opportunities are large. Last year Californians spent an estimated 2.4 billion visitor days recreating in the out-of-doors. The majority of that use took place in public parks and recreation areas in city, county and district parks—on only half a million acres. The rest was shared between State parks (1 million acres), and Federal parks and multiple-use lands, which encompass

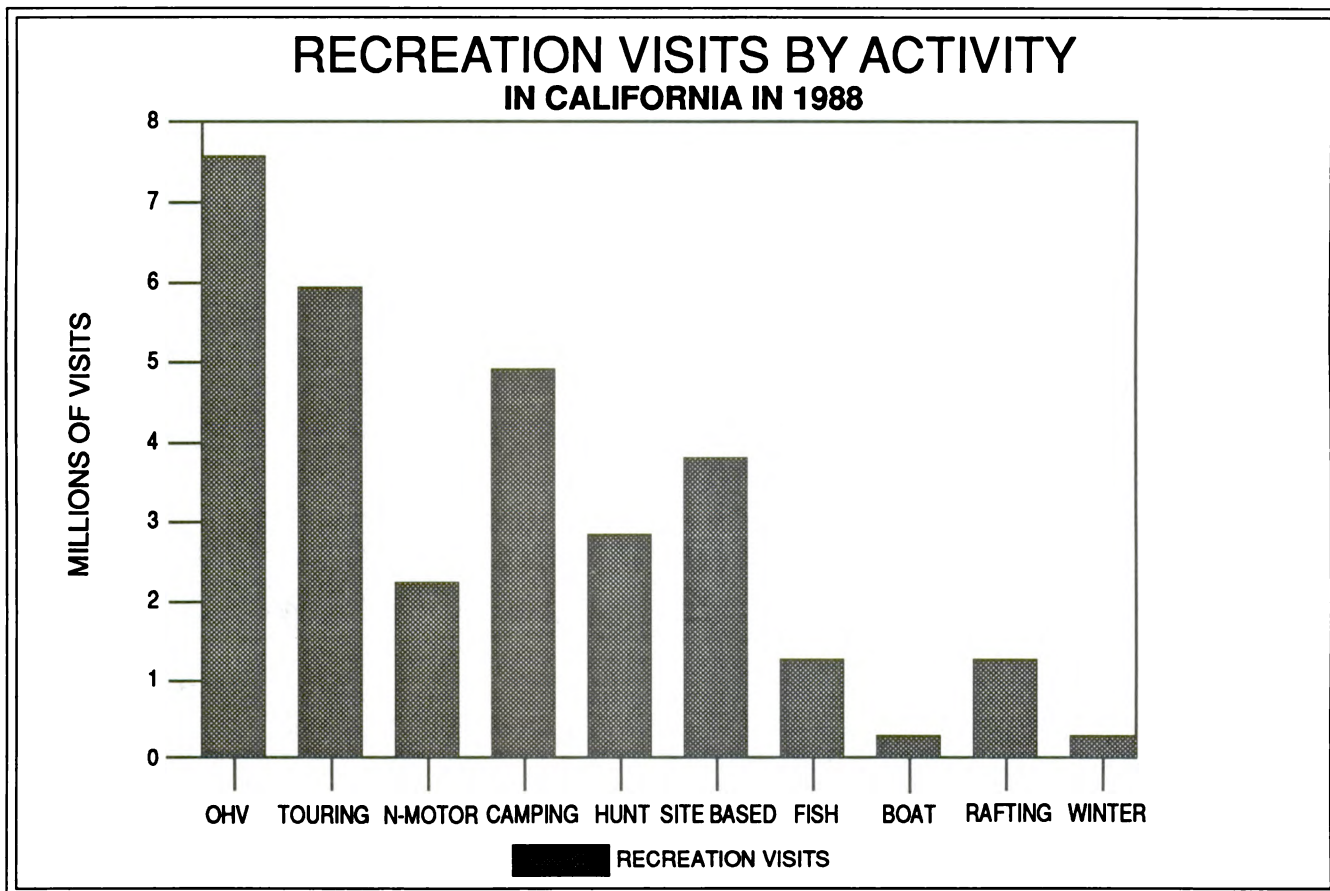


Figure 1. Recreation Visits by Activity on Public Lands in California in 1988.

over 40 million acres. The budgets for these services approach 1.5 billion dollars annually.

D. Key Suppliers of Outdoor Recreation Opportunities in California

There are over 600 public, community, county and private recreation agencies in California. The Bureau coordinates with 75 percent of them. The major suppliers of recreation are listed on the following pages.

1. Federal Recreation Lands

Over 90% of the Federally administered lands are managed by agencies which have a legal mandate for

outdoor recreation. Most of the Federal lands are undeveloped, often in remote mountain or desert areas providing predominately rural, waterbased or backcountry recreation experiences. Public lands administered by BLM account for 32 percent of the Federal lands in California.

There are six principal Federal agencies that provide recreation opportunities. They include the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife

Service, Bureau of Reclamation and The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Figure 2 shows the acreage of the Federal lands administered by the various Federal agencies. The following are brief descriptions of the recreation opportunities each provide:

**Dunes Patrol at Imperial Sand Dunes.****a. U.S. Forest Service (USFS)**

The U.S. Forest Service is the largest single landowner in California. There are 18 National Forests in the State encompassing over 19.8 million acres. The Forest Service administers over one thousand campgrounds and four hundred picnic sites. Summer and winter recreation is a long standing tradition in California. The national forests provide most of the hunting and fishing opportunities and shoulder 2/3 of the total visitation within the State (see Figure 3). Two of the urban National Forests, the Angeles and San Bernardino, account for 20% of the total visits to all California Federal public lands.

b. National Park Service (NPS)

There are 20 units of the National Park Service located on 4.5 million acres in California (see Figure 2). Most National Park Service units have been developed to accommodate visitor use with such facilities as campgrounds, visitor centers, trails, concessions and interpretive programs. There are four national parks, the most famous being Yosemite. The NPS units receive the

second heaviest visitation totals (See Figure 3), with Golden Gate National Recreation Area alone accounting for 21 million visits per year.

c. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)

The Bureau of Reclamation constructs and operates multi-purpose water supply and conservation projects. It administers two major projects which provide recreation opportunities in California, the New Melones Reservoir and Lake Berryessa (200,000 acres). Also, under cooperative agreements with other agencies, BOR manages 35 other sites (140,000 acres) administered under cooperative agreements with other agencies. BOR recorded 4,000,000 visitor days in 1986.

d. Army Corps of Engineers (Army Corp)

The Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for planning and construction of flood protection, navigation and beach erosion control projects. In California, the Corps has responsibility for 23 water oriented recreation areas. Of these, 13 are managed directly by the Corps and 10 by other agencies totalling just over 96,000 acres. Water oriented recreation on corps projects accounted for 4.1 million visitor days in 1986.

e. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFW)

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is principally responsible for conserving the nations wild bird, mammal, and fish populations through the operation of wildlife refuges. In California the F&WS operates 33 national wildlife refuges on 294,000 acres. The refuges are available for such recreation activities as wildlife observation, photography, hunting, fishing, environmental education, and hiking. During 1986, nearly 44,000 visitor days were recorded on California's Federal wildlife refuges.

2. State of California**a. California Department of Parks and Recreation**

California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) is the lead State agency for park and recreation programs and activities. Nine other State agencies also provide a lesser amount of recreation activities as an



FEDERAL RECREATION LANDS IN CALIFORNIA FISCAL YEAR 1986

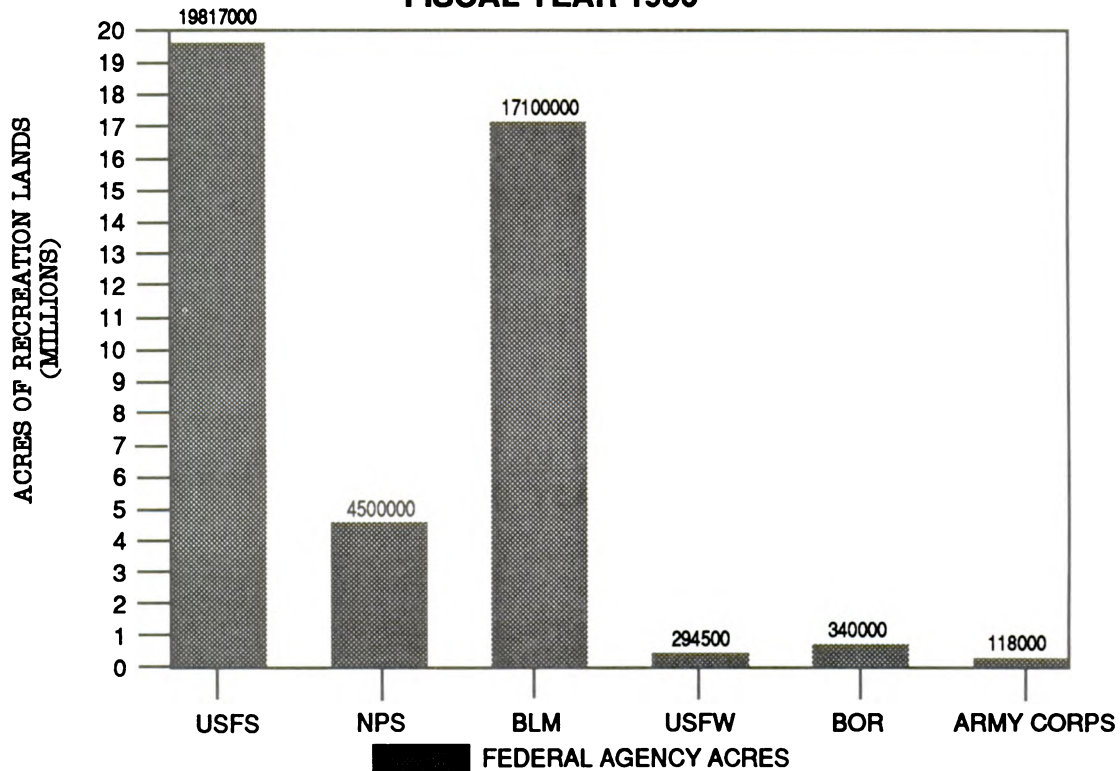
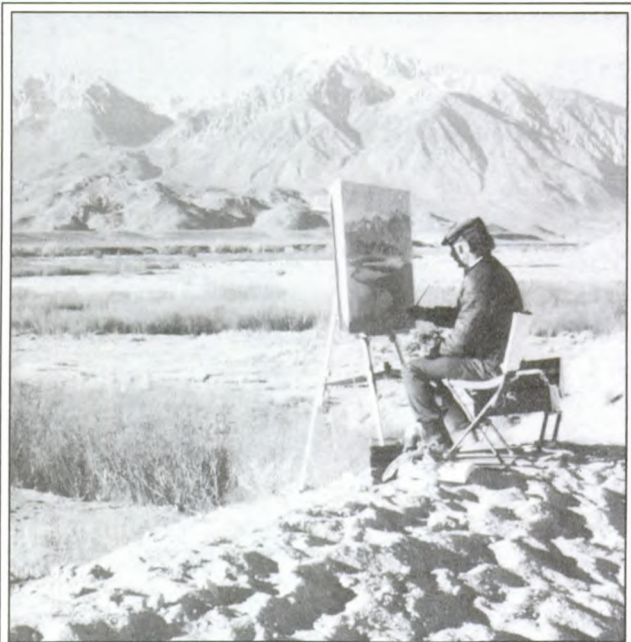


Figure 2. Acres of Federal Recreation Lands Administrated by Agency within California.



Painting Scenery in Owens Valley, Bishop RA.

important by-product of their principal roles, largely associated with the water resources, fish and wildlife, and fire protection.

The CDPR manages four distinct programs: (1) the State Parks System; (2) The Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Program (OHMVR); (3) local grants and financial assistance; and (4) historic preservation. Three of these programs are oriented toward offering recreation facilities and programs to the State residents.

The State Park System includes 281 units totaling 1,251,000 acres. There are 12,000 campsites, 10,000 picnic tables, 57 boat ramps, 2,300 boat slips, and 2,700 miles of trail, 10 cultural sites, 33 natural areas and 7 State wilderness areas. Approximately 60 million visits annually are recorded at units of the CDPR.

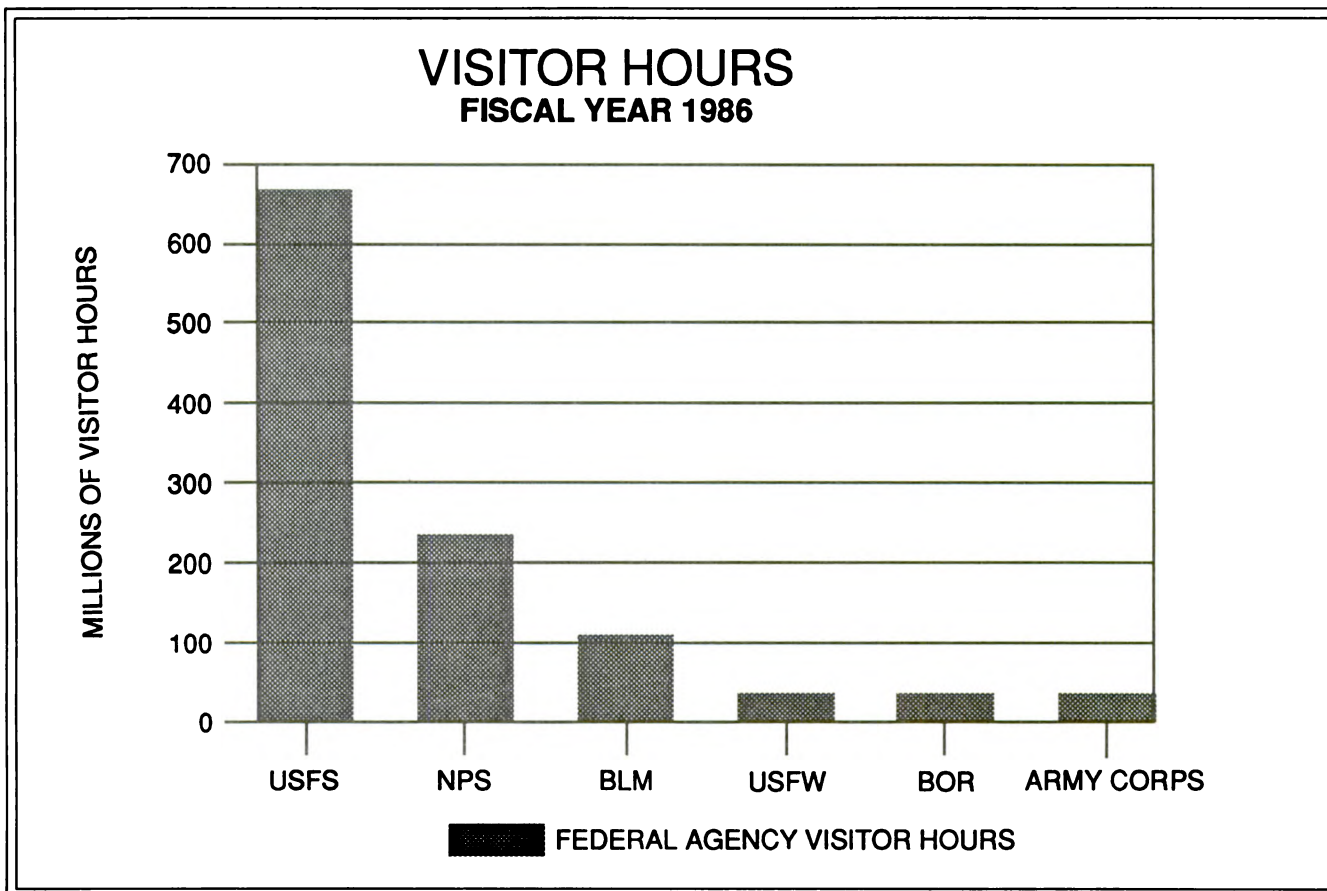
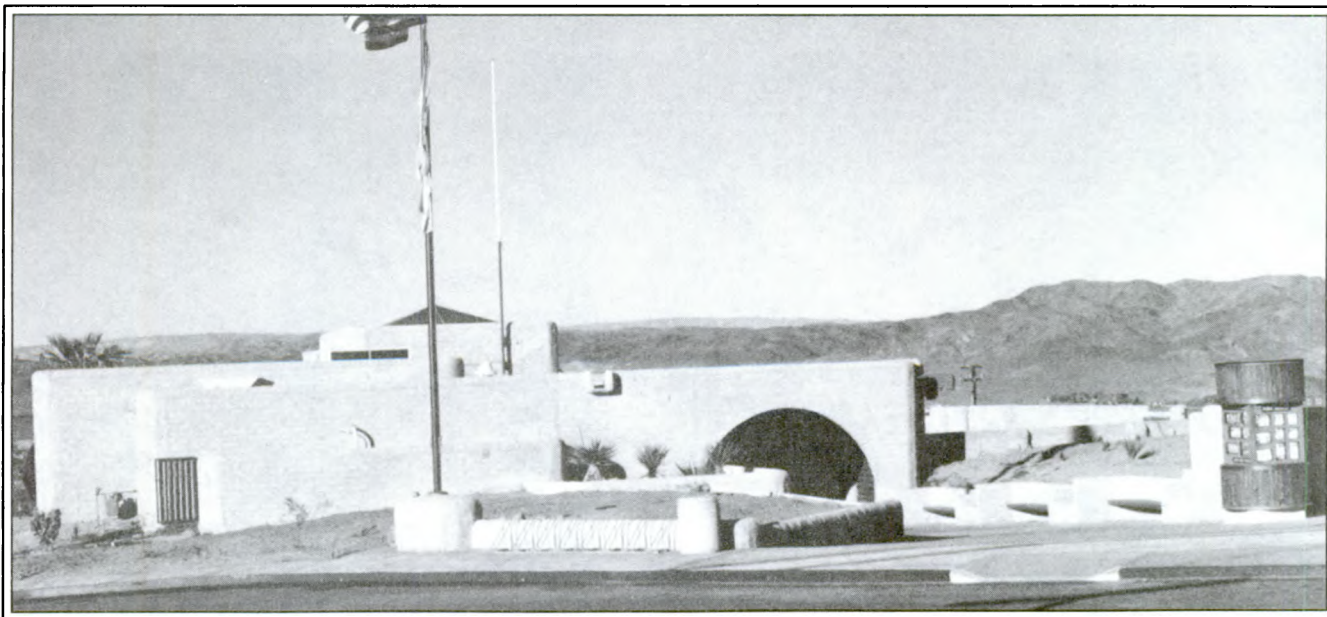


Figure 3. Visitor Hours Recorded within California in 1986.



California Desert Information Center, Barstow, California



Part IV. Role of Public Lands in California's Recreation Experience

The BLM-administered public lands in California provide a broad spectrum of recreation opportunities. California has the largest and most complex of the BLM's recreation programs, serving more visitors than the remainder of the public lands in the remainder of the country.

Recreation opportunities vary from hiking opportunities on the beaches of the Pacific Ocean, to bird watching in the ancient forests of the coast range, to horseback riding on the Pacific Crest Trail, to mountain bike riding on the Bizz Johnson trail, ATV riding on the Imperial Sand Dunes, to whitewater rafting on the North Fork of the American or Merced Rivers or photographing wildflower displays within the East Mojave.

A. Summary of BLM District's Recreation Opportunities

California's Office of Tourism has divided California into 12 travel regions. These travel regions were formed based on similar recreation dominant attractions and geographic regions. Most of the travel regions are associated with the developed end of the recreation spectrum (i.e., Fisherman's Wharf, Disneyland, Malibu Beach, etc.) with dominant recreation attractions in Orange County, San Francisco, Los Angeles and the Central Coast. Of the seven remaining travel regions associated with outdoor recreation resource opportunities, BLM administers significant recreation resources in four travel regions: The Desert, Gold Country, North Coast, and Shasta-Cascade.

Due to this broad diversity the recreation opportunities and programs will be described by District.



Cima Dome's Joshua Tree Forest East Mojave National Scenic Area.



1. BAKERSFIELD DISTRICT (CA01)



Running the North Fork of the American River, Folsom R.A.

River Running: Flowing out of the high Sierras, engorged by the runoff from the winter snow pack, BLM manages a number of exciting river running opportunities. The Merced River—a newly designated Wild & Scenic River which originates in Yosemite National Park flows down through the Merced River Canyon. From April to June, it offers excellent opportunities for rafting and kayaking. The North and South Forks of the American River offer exciting whitewater opportunities in central California. The North Fork of the Tuolumne is also designated a Wild & Scenic River. The Kern River, located in southern California, offers whitewater boating opportunities close to the major population center of Los Angeles.

Hiking: Diverse opportunities for hiking exist in many parts of the District. For example, 123 miles of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNST) lie within

Bakersfield District boundaries. On this section, the hiker has the opportunity to experience a number of diverse eco-regions. Scenic views from the trail are outstanding. In other parts of the District, hikers have opportunities to journey to the top of Inyo Mountain, follow an old railroad grade, or explore deep canyons lush with riparian vegetation. BLM has over 350,000 acres under study for wilderness designation there.

Off-Highway Vehicle Trails: Use of OHVs allows recreationists to gain access into many diverse public land areas. North of the town of Bishop, California, the Bureau has plans to meet the needs of OHV users, while at the same time protecting the resources of the area. Named the High Desert Project, it encompasses over 300,000 acres of public land. Loop trails throughout the area offer access to many different and diverse resources.



Sightseeing: Encompassing all of central California, the natural, cultural, geological and vegetation types vary widely throughout the District. Visitors can experience a 19th century gold mining ghost town surrounded by the public lands of the Bodie Hills. One may journey through the Carrizo Plain Natural Area—home to many migrating birds and habitat for the endangered condor. Along State Highway 395, from Lone Pine to Lee Vining, as the sun sets, the shadows cast by the Sierras provide startling contrast to the textures of the Inyos to the east. These are but a few of the opportunities to explore on the public lands.

Camping: In the District, the Bureau offers seven campgrounds at various diverse sites. Some are developed and offer water, others are more primitive. Camping is also allowed for up to 14 days at other developed sites.²



Gold Panning on the Mother Lodes' Skunk Creek,
Bakersfield District.



SUSANVILLE DISTRICT (CA02)



Cross Country Skiing on Blizz Johnson Trail, Susanville.

Hunting and Fishing are two of the major recreational uses of public lands in the Susanville District. The District has the best deer hunting found in California. Lassen and Modoc Counties are known throughout the State with the demand being so large that hunter's names must be drawn through a lottery to obtain a permit to hunt in this area. Public Lands, just east of Susanville, are known for its trophy bucks and has the highest success ratio of any zone in the State. Hunting for Pronghorn Antelope and Sage Grouse is only found in the northeast corner of the State with Susanville District containing the vast majority of the habitat. The Nevada portion of the Susanville District is also known as having some of the best Pronghorn Antelope, Sage Grouse, and Chukkar hunting to be provided by that State. Fishing is provided by numerous reservoirs scattered throughout the District. Eagle Lake is also known as a trophy fishery for an endemic trout species. It yields many fish taken in the 4-6 pound range.

Watching Wildlife is also a very popular activity. Eagle Lake is the winter roost site for a large population of Bald Eagles, and in the summer is a prime location for watching Ospreys dive into the lake to catch fish for their young. Other opportunities exist to watch notable bird species, such as Golden Eagles, Sandhill Cranes, Tundra Swans and a wide diversity of smaller birds.

The District is at the juncture of four geologic and ecologic provinces consisting of the Sierra Nevadas, the Modoc Plateau, the Cascades and the Great Basin. The Susanville District is also the best place in California to observe wild horses. This remnant of the Old West is very popular with a large segment of the population who want to come and see these small herds of wild, free-roaming animals in their natural setting.

Camping is available throughout the District. With the increasing popularity of recreation vehicles, people are



found camping throughout the wide open country. Those who want to camp away from everybody can easily find places in the Susanville District to be out in the open, separated from the crowd. It also offers five developed campgrounds, with almost 100 total sites.

Hiking and Historic Sightseeing visits are an important recreational use of Susanville District lands. The Lassen-Applegate and Nobles Trails both traverse our area. They can be followed in vehicles on portions of primitive roads or on foot or horseback in other places. These routes used by the pioneering 49ers have changed little due to their remote locations. They are proposed for inclusion as California National Historic Trails. The Bizz Johnson Trail traces the route of an early railroad through the scenic Susan River Canyon.

Equestrians, hikers, mountain bikers and cross-country skiers all enjoy following the gentle grade which crosses nine old railroad bridges and goes through two tunnels. There are many archeological sites to be found in the District with several excellent petroglyph sites such as Belfast and Rice Canyon. High Rock Canyon has a wealth of history, containing early Indian sites, pioneer sites and historic cowboy line cabins, all in a scenic, remote area evocative of the past.

Wilderness use is a small but developing activity in the Susanville District. BLM has over 700,000 acres under study.

Other recreation activities include off-highway vehicle touring, rockhounding, water sports at Eagle Lake and seasonal wildflower photography.



3. UKIAH DISTRICT (CA05)



King Range National Conservation Areas Lost Coast

Sightseeing: A diverse display of spectacular Pacific Coastline, conifer and mixed hardwood forest, coastal prairies, and a variety of wildlife provide a wide range of outstanding sightseeing opportunities awaiting visitors to the Ukiah District. Roosevelt elk, sea lions, migrating whales, golden eagles, deer and song birds are all available as watchable wildlife. Cache Creek is the home to some 250 Tule elk. The District administers the King Range National Conservation Area, the nation's first.

A mix of BLM, US Forest Service, National Park System and California State Park lands provide a wide range of opportunities.

Camping and Picnicking: The Ukiah District administers 10 developed campgrounds with 110 camping units, two hike-in, a half dozen semi-developed camp

areas, and one boat-in camp. The Trinity River provides a number of day-use areas, emphasizing picnicking, fishing and day-use water activities.

Off Highway Vehicle Travel: The Ukiah District, through State OHV funds, is developing four OHV riding areas. As with most BLM lands, OHV use has become popular. The Cow Mountain and Shasta OHV areas will see the bulk of the use, with Knoxville and Samoa being smaller developments. With the exception of Samoa, which has a small open riding area, all OHV use in the area is restricted to improved trails. When completed, Cow Mountain, Knoxville, and Shasta will have a total of approximately 300 miles of 4WD, ATV and motorcycle trails, ranging from easy to very difficult. There are a number of unimproved roads throughout the District, used primarily by 4WD enthusiasts.



Cow Mountain, Shasta and Knoxville serve the OHV needs of the greater San Francisco/Sacramento and north State communities. The AMA sanctioned Shasta Grand Prix is held each April, with a sanctioned mountain bike race held on portions of the course during the same weekend.

Hiking and Horseback Riding: The King Range offers an extensive improved trail system (35 miles) and the 25-mile Lost Coast Beach hike, open year-round for the more hardy hiker. (The Lost Coast trail extends into the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park, equaling in distance any coastal trail system in the U.S.) The Lost Coast trail is included in the National Trails System.

Cow Mountain, the King Range Cache Creek, North Coast Preserve and the Samoa dunes and beach are also used by equestrians. Shorter trails on Cow Mountain, Cache Creek, Butte Creek, the Sacramento River and Trinity River offer a variety of hiking and backpacking opportunities, on a year-round basis.

Wilderness: The Ukiah District has three small wilderness areas, all additions to existing USFS administered

wilderness areas. BLM has proposed 4,340 acre in the vicinity of Chemise Mountain as wilderness, as well as 20,517 acres of the King Range as wilderness.

Hunting and Fishing: Hunting and fishing are important recreational pursuits within the District. Deer, wild pig, squirrel, and upland game hunting is popular. Many isolated parcels are not used due to lack of public access. The Eel, Trinity, Mattole and Sacramento Rivers, along with numerous tributaries and small streams, as well as surf fishing along the King Range beaches, offer outstanding fishing opportunities. Salmon and steelhead fishing in all the rivers have challenged anglers from around the world.

Other Recreational Opportunities: Hang gliding, target shooting, and black powder shooting are becoming more popular on public lands. Recreational gold dredging and panning are popular in the Redding Resource Area.

The Trinity, Eel and Sacramento Rivers, as well as Cache Creek, offer varying degrees of difficulty for canoeists, kayakers, tubers, and rafters.



3. CALIFORNIA DESERT DISTRICT (CA06)



Jeep Tour on Mojave Heritage Trail in California Desert.

From riding an ATV on the sand dunes near Glamis, to hiking the pine covered slopes of the New York Mountains—from soaking in the warm springs in Saline Valley to landsailing the smooth flat surface of Superior Dry Lake—from walking among the memories of Patton's training camps to viewing the mysterious Indian petroglyphs of Inscription Canyon—this is recreation in the California Desert District (CDD).

Variety and diversity are the two words which best describe the recreation resources of the CDD. With over 12 million acres of public land available for public use, the CDD is a veritable mecca for recreationists emanating from the congested urban areas of the Los Angeles and San Diego basins. Hundreds of thousands of recreationists pack their RVs and pick-ups, hook up to their favorite toys, and head east on the four major freeways to fulfill their weekday fantasies.

The Southern California metropolitan area's population is currently 16 million and increasing at about 5% per year. With local parks and forests at or above carrying capacity, this increasing population will be relying more and more on the CDD as their source of recreation. More importantly, the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) is an integral part of the recreational experience in Southern California—beaches, mountains and deserts.

The thousands of miles of roads and trails within the CDD provide the backbone for recreation access. As most of the California Desert is undeveloped, opportunities for exploring and primitive recreation abound. One is limited only by his/her endurance and outdoor skills. However, for those who are seeking a more structured, developed recreation experience, several developed campgrounds and recreation sites are available.



Sightseeing: Driving for pleasure and sightseeing are the top recreation activities in the California Desert. The desert provides some of the most dramatic and awe-inspiring vistas and landscapes available anywhere. Features include the stark volcanic formations of the Cinder Cones and the striking contrasts of the Eureka Dunes, the highest sand dunes in California. The wide vistas of the East Mojave National Scenic Area and the Santa Rosa National Scenic Area to the unique lunar landscape of the Trona Pinnacles provide sightseeing opportunities which are unsurpassed.

Desert wildflower blooms draw thousands of recreation visitors to the desert in the spring to view the colorful floral displays. If your interest is wildlife, some of nature's most diverse and adaptable species occur in the CDD. You might be lucky enough to see a desert bighorn perched high on a cliff or a desert tortoise feeding on desert wildflowers. You can often view numerous species of lizards and insects and in one of many spring-fed riparian areas view your favorite bird species. These natural wonders provide the perfect landscape for camera buffs and artists of all types.

With its general lack of large population and development, and clear, crisp skies, the CDD provides excellent opportunities for stargazing. In addition, the CDD provides interpretive facilities and tours at its California Desert Information Center in Barstow, and at Soda Springs, a desert oasis southeast of Baker, California.

If you enjoy exploring the history of the desert, you can drive the Old Mojave Road with a detailed interpretive guide book provided as a service by BLM. You can walk around in the remnants of eight WWII military training camps used to prepare our fighting men for the African campaign or you can visit old mining camps left from the California Gold Rush days. If you want to go back even further, you can visit prehistoric sites where giant dinosaurs left their footprints in the now petrified mud of an old river bottom, and sites where early Indians etched symbols in the rock or left giant figures in the desert pavement. These are but a few of the hundreds of opportunities and experiences awaiting the visitor to the CDD.

Camping: The CDD administers 12 developed campgrounds which offer a somewhat structured camping experience. Although not highly developed, these facilities offer most of the necessary attributes, such as drinking water, developed camping sites, and restrooms.

In addition, the CDD provides 8 Long Term Visitor Areas (LTVA) where "snowbirds" from the colder climates of the northern states migrate to spend their winters in the warm Southern Desert. Located along the Colorado River and adjacent to the Mexican border, these undeveloped campsites allow the visitor to stay for up to 8 months for a minimal fee.

Camping under your favorite Joshua tree is available on a majority of the public lands for those who want a primitive camping experience. This camping experience is becoming exceedingly rare in the Southern California region on lands which are not administered by BLM.

Off-Highway Vehicle Use: The CDD administers 17 off-highway vehicle open areas encompassing over 500,000 acres where cross-country driving and riding is permitted. The terrain ranges from large sand dune complexes popular with dune buggy and all-terrain vehicle (ATV) enthusiasts, to creosote brush flats popular with motorcycle and race car users, to flat, smooth dry lakes utilized for timed speed runs and other forms of motorized use. If you enjoy trail riding, the desert also provides over 15,000 miles of unimproved roads and trails of varying difficulty.

Hiking, Horseback Riding, Bicycling: Both developed and undeveloped trails exist in the CDD. As desert terrain does not normally require a lot of trail construction, few developed trails exist. Most hiking, riding, and biking trail opportunities are available in the numerous old mining roads, game trails, and historic roads that currently exist. Nearly 30 miles of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail traverses the CDD. Backpacking is also popular during the cooler months.

Wilderness: Currently, there is no designated wilderness in the CDD, however, the California Desert Plan has identified 143 areas totalling over 5.5 million acres as wilderness study areas. Within these areas, BLM is managing to protect the wilderness values present. After designation, wilderness recreation opportunities will range from sand dunes to high desert peaks.

Hunting: If you enjoy hunting, numerous opportunities exist, including small game, upland game, and big game species. California's only bighorn sheep hunt is held annually in the District with hunting permits available on a drawing basis. Also, several record mule deer have been taken from public lands near the Colorado River.



Other Recreational Opportunities: Because of the diversity of terrain and excellent climate, many new and unusual recreation activities occur in the CDD. The dry lakes support a myriad of activities, including model rocketry, radio-controlled car and aircraft use, gyrocoptering, and ultralight aircraft use. Other activities include sand dune surfing, orienteering, rockhounding, rock climbing, hot spring use, and target shooting.

Part V. Program Issues and Challenges Facing Recreation Management

The major issues which affect BLM's ability to provide recreation opportunities are identified in this section. These issues are interrelated and must be considered together to understand the complexity of the recreation program.

Issue #1. Funding

The most pressing issue facing BLM recreation management in California is inadequate funding. This phenomenon is not unique to BLM. According to the California Outdoor Recreation Plan this is the number one issue facing all recreation management agencies.

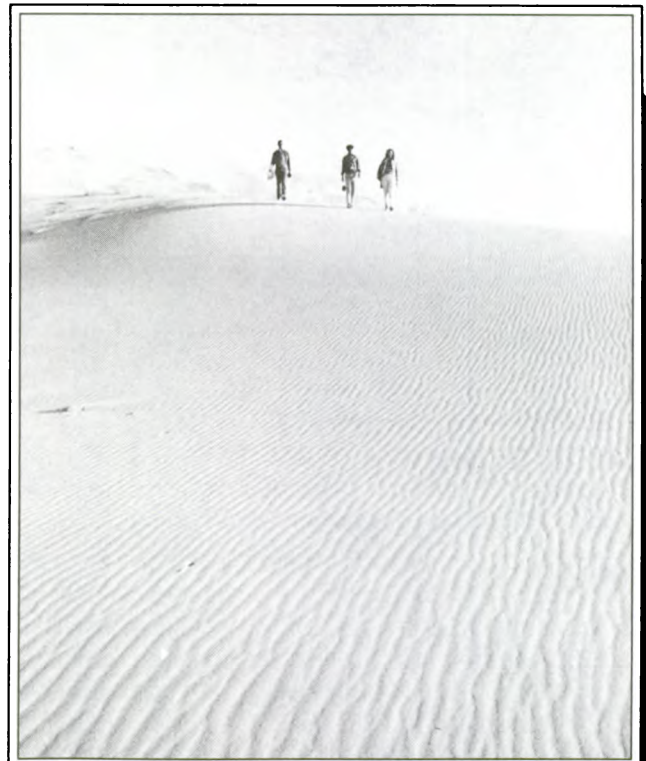
Even with strong population growth in this recreation oriented State, most agencies are experiencing only modest budget growth, and some are experiencing budget cuts. Recreation demand is outstripping the agencies abilities to manage it. Figure 4 indicates the relative size of the recreation budgets of the recreation management agencies. A simple comparison of funding level indicated in Figure 4 highlights the magnitude of the problem.

Many other agencies are cutting back on maintenance and land acquisition and emphasizing redevelopment over new construction. More reliance is being placed on volunteers and part time staff to administer the programs. Cutbacks in State programs have forced closures of facilities, displacing users to overtaxed BLM facilities. This issue will likely remain the number one problem through the year 2000.

Issue #2. Loss of Recreation Opportunities

Public opinion polls in California strongly indicate the public demand for preservation of public lands in natural settings. Although public opinion indicates a preservation oriented management of the public lands, the visitor use figures indicate a decline in recreation use of wilderness and protected areas and an increase in use in what we traditionally think of as "open space". As public lands are closed or restricted to certain recreational uses, that use is dispersed to the remaining open space resulting in overcrowding and a lower quality recreation experience. This impact is compounded as public lands are transferred to other agencies that do not have the same recreation management mandates as BLM. With the increase in special designations, BLM becomes less able to manage for multiple uses mandated by FLPMA. The result is a change in the availability of certain types of recreation opportunities.

As more and more designations are proposed and more rules are enforced, the more difficult it is to provide the unstructured types of recreation opportunities users have enjoyed in the past.



Hiking Kelso Dunes, California Desert District.



RECREATION MANAGEMENT BUDGET

1986

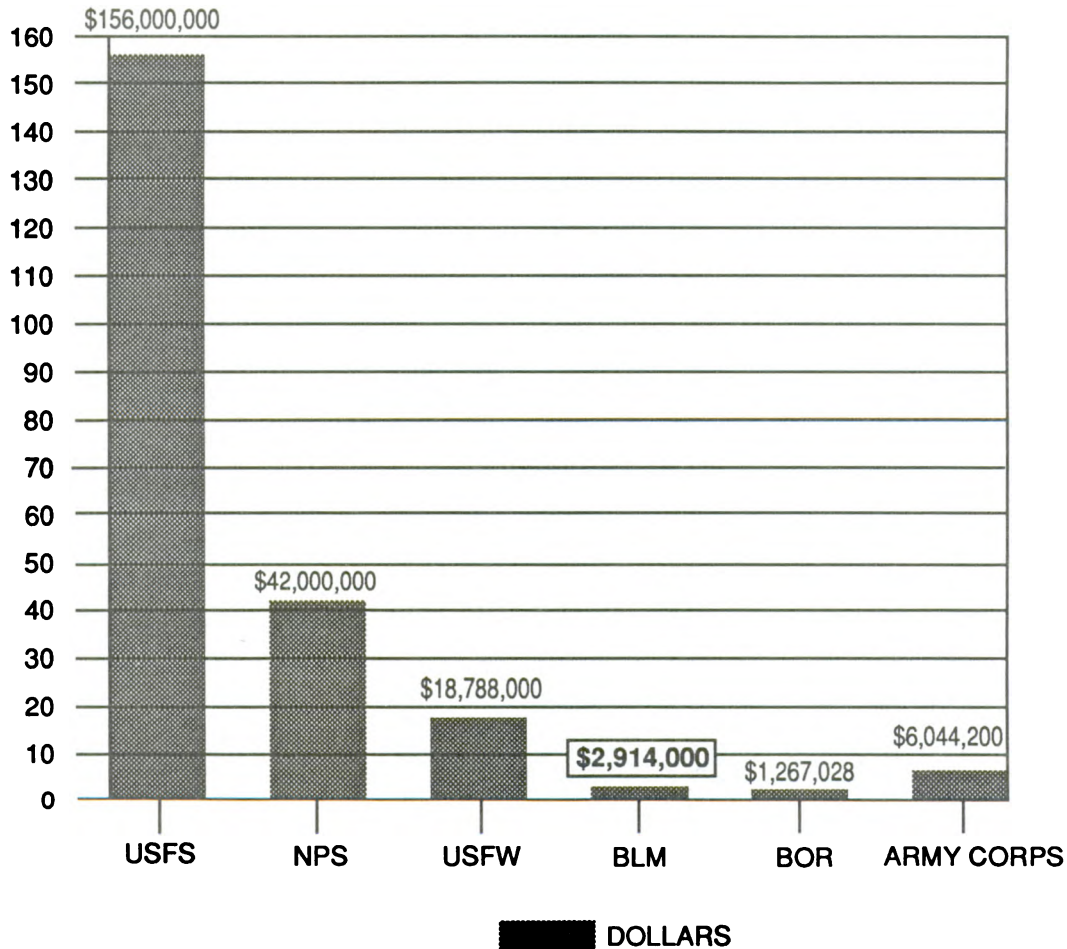


Figure 4. Comparison of the Principle Recreation Management Budgets for 1986.

Issue #3. Facility Maintenance

A large portion of BLM recreation facilities are aging and being worn out from constant use. Most major recreation facilities were developed in the mid-1960s during the accelerated public works era. These facilities will reach 30-years old during this planning effort. Deteriorating facilities reduce the quality of the recreation experience and open agencies to liability problems.

Issue #4. Public Safety and Resource Protection

There is clear public concern about safety in public parks and a desire for more law enforcement. Under-supervised areas lead to more depreciative behavior, not less, in California. "If nobody sees you do it, it is OK," seems to be a common perception. Littered, poorly maintained facilities tend to lead to more vandalism displacing more traditional users. Lack of enforcement leads to occupancy trespass, illegal dumps, and theft of public property.



Issue #5. The Changing Recreation Scene in California

As discussed earlier, there are fundamental changes taking place in the population which will affect recreation management by the year 2000. For example, an expanding percentage of the nation's retired population is vigorous and healthy, resulting in travel and leisure lifestyles for many in the over-60 age group. The amount of leisure time is increasing for the older Americans. The number of "snowbirds" continues to increase in our LTVAs. These older visitors are no longer passive recreation users satisfied to sit by their trailers and take photographs. They are now exploring the deserts, hiking our trails, visiting our rockhounding areas, and riding OHVs. They are more engaged in participation activities rather than passive pursuits. They are also interested in donating their time and being involved with the management of public lands.

The number of dual-career families continues to grow as more women enter the work force, and these young families want to provide to their children a quality environment in which they can be raised and enjoy their recreational pursuits. New life styles are changing users preferences in recreation pursuits. These recreationists have money and little time. They have expensive toys, little knowledge of the public lands or who manages them. They engage in "package tours" and whirlwind visits to accommodate the lack of available leisure time. In and out!!!

The change in ethnic diversity continues to accelerate. By the year 2000, the white Anglo-American will be in the minority in Southern California. Asian-Americans and Mexican-Americans will account for over 55% of the population. They will also have more disposable income and leisure time. They will demand recreation opportunities. Their recreation ethics, tastes, and likes-dislikes are not traditional. We anticipate increases in visitation in the urban/wildland interface areas, and decreases in visitation in the more remote areas.

There is a corresponding new sense of urgency for Federal, State and local governments to adopt land protection measures while at the same time providing more recreational opportunities. What demands will be

placed on managers? How can we deal with this shift in demand? What impact will these fundamental changes have on our management programs?

Issue #6. Public Access

Vehicle access in the California has been, and still is, a major issue for management. A high percentage of demand for public access is related to recreation use. Nearly every form of recreation in California relies on the use of a motorized vehicle to support the activity. Finding a balance between preservation and protection of resources and providing sufficient access to support recreation use is a continuing problem. As population increases, as more people discover our deserts and mountains, and as opportunities for open space recreation diminishes near urban areas, greater pressure will be brought to bear on both ends of the spectrum—protection and accessibility.

Issue #7. Education/Information

Unlike a National Forest or National Park, Bureau lands are often scattered and undefined. This makes the job of informing and educating users a difficult problem. We have few entrance sites, rangers and visitor centers to serve as focuses for our efforts. Therefore, we must rely on a variety of methods to make contact. If we are to effectively manage recreation and protect resources, we must inform and educate our users. Information on use ethics, regulations, and desert resources must be made readily available.

Issue #8. Recreation Use / Accommodating Increased Demand in Urban/Wildland Interface

As the population continues to increase in the San Diego/LA Basins, demand for the use of desert areas for recreation use will increase dramatically. The Forest Service areas, State Parks, National Monuments and urban and regional parks are already at or beyond carry capacity. What will BLM's role be in accommodating this shift in demand to public lands? Do we change our



current management philosophies? Do we build more facilities? Do we need to re-evaluate our dispersed recreation policies?

Issue #9. Evolution of the Bureau—Getting the Right Personnel Mix

Born out of the old Grazing Service, faced with the challenge of meeting the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, then the task of implementing the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, personnel hired have reflected the Bureau's most immediate mission. Now the Bureau finds itself in a staffing situation capable of meeting the "legal" requirements of the various legislative initiatives, but vastly understaffed at the ground level to meet the needs of the recreating public. The Bureau needs to initiate a priority program of hiring seasonal, technicians and maintenance personnel in critical areas to provide for the user's needs. A littered trailhead, an unkept campground, or a vandalized sign do more to hurt the Recreation 2000 initiative than anything positive we could do.

Part VI. Funding Table Narrative

Funding for recreation management is divided between Congressionally appropriated funds, and contributed funds. The Congressionally appropriated funds are further broken down into recreation management, building maintenance, recreation maintenance and operations, recreation construction, transportation maintenance and Land and Water Conservation acquisition funds.

The primary source of contributed funds are divided between California OHV (Green Sticker) funds and public contributions of labor and materials. Figure 5 shows the total budget allocation between these funding sources.

A. The Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Act.

The California Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Act of 1982 was passed to provide funding for acquisition, development, construction, management, law enforcement, and conservation of lands within California utilized for off-highway vehicles. The funds are administered by the Off-Highway Vehicle Commission with members appointed by the State of California. The Commission oversees the distribution of OHV Grant money.

During the 1988-89 grant years, the Commission distributed approximately \$30 million dollars for the OHV program. The funds were divided between State Vehicular Recreation Areas, local governments, the Bureau of Land Management and the US Forest Service. In Fiscal Year 1988, BLM applied for \$6.5 million and spent \$4.2 million (see Figure 5).

The California legislature has authorized the continuation of the OHV grant program through the year 1991. We anticipate that the OHV Grant fund will be re-authorized in 1991. Table 3, however, reflects the combined costs of the OHV Fund and appropriated funds for years 1992 through 2000, since there is no assurance that the fund will be re-authorized.

The OHV Grant program supplies a large portion of the total recreation program funding needs. Twenty-one of the RMAs utilize OHV Grant funds as a portion of the cost targets. Within CDD, sixteen of the SRMAs receive a significant portion of their funding from the OHV Grant program.

B. Recreation 2000 Funding Tables

The funding tables include; Table 1 - Fiscal year 1989 budget (appropriated funds) for the recreation program, Table 2 - an estimate of the Custodial Management needs, and Table 3 and 4 are estimates, including appropriated and State OHV funds, of the funds required to completely implement the management programs (as outlined in Section II) and meet Recreation 2000 objectives. The program for BLM in the 1990's will change from primarily development to principally operations, maintenance and acquisition



FUNDING SOURCE FOR BLM'S RECREATION PROGRAM FISCAL YEAR 1986

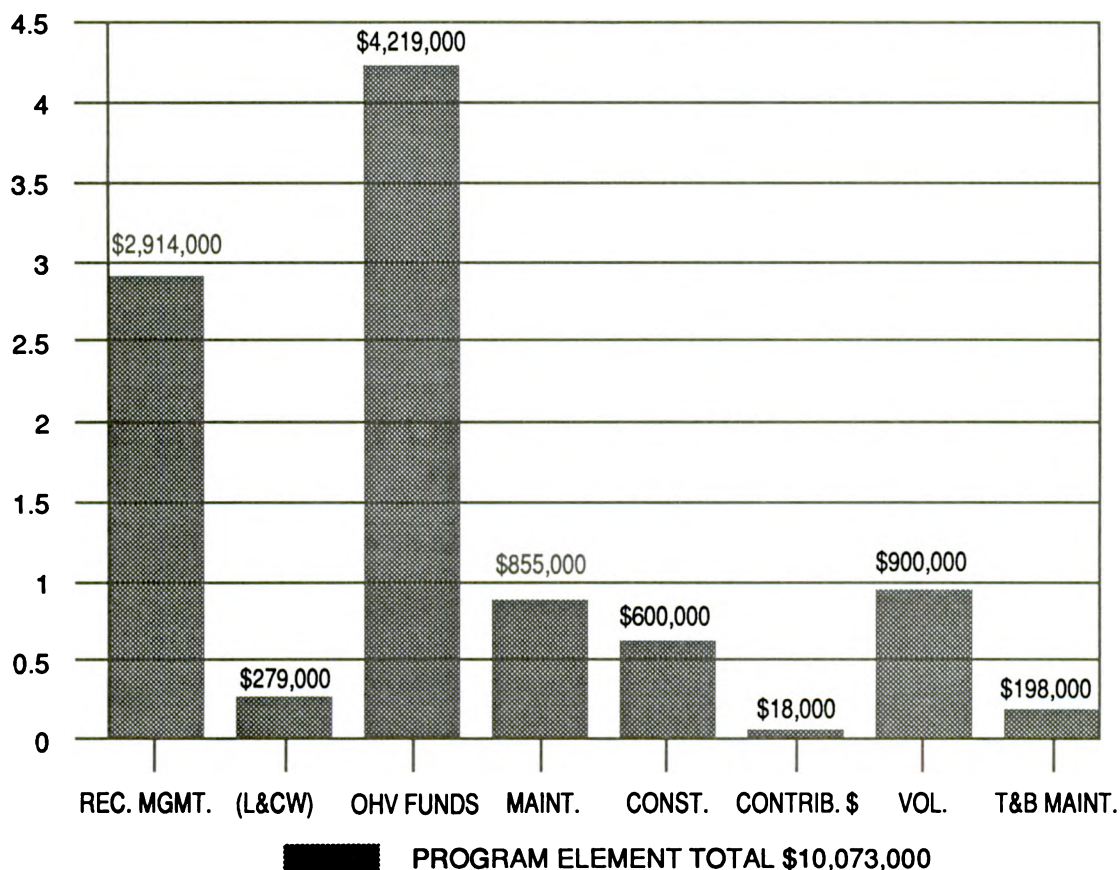


Figure 5. Appropriated and non-appropriated funding sources for BLM's recreation program.



Mt. Bike Trail Riding at Shasta OHV Area, Ukiah District.



SECTION II RECREATION FUNDING TABLES



BLM's Interpretive Specialist, Jill Miller-Allert gives a guided tour of Soda Springs.


TABLE 1 - EXISTING FUNDING - RECURRING COSTS - FISCAL YEAR 1989 - CALIFORNIA

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME (STATE PRIORITY)	RMA NO.	MANAGEMENT	MAINTENANCE				GRAND TOTAL
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT	BLDG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPOR-TATION MAINT	SUB-TOTAL	
		\$(000s)	\$(000s)	\$(000s)	\$(000s)	\$(000s)	\$(000s)
ERMAs							
REDDING RA	CA05901	\$17		\$4	\$2	\$6	\$23
ARCATA RA	CA05601	\$11		\$1		\$1	\$12
NEEDLES RA	CA06901	\$44		\$2		\$2	\$46
EAGLE LAKE RA	CA02601	\$4		\$11	\$2	\$13	\$17
ALTURAS RA	CA02701	\$2		\$14	\$3	\$17	\$19
CLEAR LAKE RA	CA05801	\$5		\$34		\$34	\$39
PALM SPRINGS RA	CA06601	\$12		\$25		\$25	\$37
BARSTOW RA	CA06801	\$82	\$5			\$5	\$87
HOLLISTER RA	CA01901	\$26		\$23		\$23	\$49
SURPRISE RA	CA02601	\$2	\$2	\$7		\$9	\$11
CALIENTE RA	CA01601	\$22		\$20		\$20	\$42
BISHOP RA	CA01701	\$30		\$73		\$73	\$103
FOLSOM RA	CA01801	\$30		\$44	\$6	\$50	\$80
EL CENTRO RA	CA06701	\$36		\$4		\$4	\$40
RIDGECREST RA	CA06501	\$34		\$6		\$6	\$40
SOUTH COAST RA	CA06501	\$25				\$0	\$25
SUBTOTAL - ERMA	*****	\$323	\$7	\$261	\$13	\$281	\$603
SRMAs							
EAST MOJAVE (1)	CA06902	\$349		\$74		\$74	\$423
KING RANGE (2)	CA05802	\$149	\$8	\$48	\$40	\$96	\$245
PCNST (3)	CA01602	\$15		\$6	\$13	\$19	\$34
WHITEWATER PCNST/MORANGO (4)	CA06603	\$18			\$6	\$6	\$24
MERCED RIVER (5)	CA01803	\$74		\$9	\$1	\$10	\$34
IMPERIAL DUNES (6)	CA06702	\$84	\$6	\$60	\$4	\$70	\$154
STODDARD/JOHNSON (7)	CA06603	\$57				\$0	\$57
EL MIRAGE (8)	CA06804	\$18			\$1	\$1	\$19
DUMONT DUNES (9)	CA05807	\$24				\$0	\$24
AMERICAN RIVER NMS FKS (10)	CA01802	\$57				\$0	\$57
TRINITY RIVER (11)	CA05902	\$103		\$92		\$92	\$195
COW MOUNTAIN (12)	CA06802	\$33		\$15	\$8	\$23	\$56
JAWBONE/BUTTERBREDT (13)	CA06502	\$49		\$12		\$12	\$61
CLEAR CREEK (14)	CA01902	\$31		\$10		\$10	\$41
RAND MOUNTAIN/DTNA (15)	CA06506	\$53		\$1		\$1	\$54
BIZZ JOHNSON TRAIL (16)	CA02602	\$13		\$15	\$12	\$27	\$40
SPANGLER/RED MTN (17)	CA06503	\$48		\$1		\$1	\$49
MECCA HILLS (18)	CA06602	\$28		\$2		\$2	\$30
CAL DES INF CNTR (19)	CA06802	\$68		\$3	\$1	\$4	\$72
CORN SPRINGS/CHUCKWALLA (20)	CA06605	\$15		\$21		\$21	\$36
SALINE/EUREKA (21)	CA06605	\$36		\$5		\$5	\$41
McCAIN VALLEY (22)	CA06703	\$42		\$31	\$8	\$39	\$81



TABLE 1 - EXISTING FUNDING - RECURRING COSTS - FISCAL YEAR 1989 - CALIFORNIA (continued)

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME (STATE PRIORITY)	RMA NO.	MANAGEMENT	MAINTENANCE			SUB-TOTAL \$(000s)	GRAND TOTAL \$(000s)
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT \$(000s)	BLDG MAINT \$(000s)	RECREATION MAINT \$(000s)	TRANSPOR-TATION MAINT \$(000s)		
EAGLE LAKE BASIN (23)	CA02603	\$15		\$15		\$15	\$30
AMARGOSA/GRIMSHAW (24)	CA06810	\$12				\$0	\$12
MULE MOUNTAIN/MIDLAND LTVA (25)	CA06604	\$27		\$9		\$9	\$36
EL CENTRO LTVA'S (26)	CA06705	\$25		\$12		\$12	\$37
KERN RIVER/KEYSVILLE (27)	CA01603	\$6		\$3		\$3	\$9
SACRAMENTO RIVER (28)	CA05903	\$26		\$18		\$18	\$44
AFTON (29)	CA06805	\$25		\$19		\$19	\$44
SUPERIOR/RAINBOW (30)	CA06806	\$18		\$23	\$1	\$24	\$42
EL PASO MOUNTAINS (31)	CA06504	\$32				\$0	\$32
RASOR (32)	CA06808	\$0				\$0	\$0
SAMOA SPIT (33)	CA05603	\$17		\$4	\$3	\$7	\$24
HIGH ROCK CANYON (34)	CA02802	\$6	\$1			\$1	\$7
KNOXVILLE (35)	CA05603	\$22		\$9		\$9	\$31
ALABAMA HILLS (36)	CA01702	\$9				\$0	\$9
YUHA DESERT/WEST MESA (37)	CA06704	\$57				\$0	\$57
RIVERSIDE MT/BIG MARIA (38)	CA06606	\$11				\$0	\$11
SQUAW LEAP (39)	CA01903	\$6	\$2	\$5	\$3	\$10	\$16
FORT SAGE (40)	CA02604	\$7		\$2		\$2	\$9
SODA SPRINGS (41)	CA06809	\$37	\$2		\$3	\$5	\$42
LITTLE DARBY (42)	CA05804	\$5		\$2		\$2	\$7
SANTA ROSA MTS. (43)	CA06607	\$3				\$0	\$3
CARRIZO PLAIN (44)	CA01604	\$5		\$2		\$2	\$7
BODIE BOWL (45)	CA01703	\$30				\$0	\$30
CACHE CREEK (46)	CA05805	\$5		\$5		\$5	\$10
SUBTOTAL - SRMA's	SUBTOTAL	\$1,770	\$19	\$532	\$104	\$655	\$2,425
NON-RMA COSTS	*****	\$821	\$20	\$39	\$20	\$79	\$900
STATE TOTALS		\$2,914	\$46	\$833	\$137	\$1,015	\$3,929


TABLE 2 - CUSTODIAL FUNDING - RECURRING COSTS - FISCAL YEAR 1989 - CALIFORNIA

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME (STATE PRIORITY)	RMA NO.	MANAGEMENT	MAINTENANCE				GRAND TOTAL
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT	BLDG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPORTATION MAINT	SUB-TOTAL	
		\$(000s)	\$(000s)	\$(000s)	\$(000s)	\$(000s)	\$(000s)
ERMAs							
REDDING RA	CA05901	\$24		\$9	\$7	\$16	\$40
ARCATA RA	CA05801	\$12		\$1	\$5	\$6	\$18
NEEDLES RA	CA06901	\$44		\$2		\$2	\$46
EAGLE LAKE RA	CA02601	\$15		\$21	\$5	\$26	\$41
ALTURAS RA	CA02701	\$10		\$26	\$5	\$31	\$41
CLEAR LAKE RA	CA05801	\$5		\$5	\$5	\$10	\$15
PALM SPRINGS RA	CA06801	\$17		\$27		\$27	\$44
BARSTOW RA	CA06801	\$82	\$5			\$5	\$87
HOLLISTER RA	CA01901	\$45		\$10	\$20	\$30	\$75
SURPRISE RA	CA02801	\$10		\$15	\$5	\$20	\$30
CALIENTE RA	CA01601	\$60		\$35	\$5	\$40	\$100
BISHOP RA	CA01701	\$45		\$75	\$25	\$100	\$145
FOLSOM RA	CA01801	\$40		\$10	\$40	\$50	\$90
EL CENTRO RA	CA06701	\$36		\$4		\$4	\$40
RIDGECREST RA	CA06501	\$34		\$6	\$5	\$11	\$45
SOUTH COAST RA	CA06501	\$30		\$4		\$4	\$34
SUBTOTAL - ERMA's	SUBTOTAL	\$445	\$5	\$240	\$122	\$367	\$812
SRMA's							
EAST MOJAVE (1)	CA06902	\$349		\$74		\$74	\$423
KING RANGE (2)	CA05602	\$149	\$8	\$48	\$40	\$96	\$245
PCNST (3)	CA01602	\$35			\$45	\$45	\$60
WHITWATER PCNST/MORANGO (4)	CA06603	\$36		\$2	\$8	\$10	\$46
MERCED RIVER (5)	CA01803	\$100		\$35	\$5	\$40	\$140
IMPERIAL DUNES (6)	CA06702	\$91	\$6	\$60	\$4	\$70	\$161
STODDARD/JOHNSON (7)	CA06803	\$57				\$0	\$57
EL MIRAGE (8)	CA06804	\$18			\$1	\$1	\$19
DUMONT DUNES (9)	CA06807	\$24				\$0	\$24
AMERICAN RIVER NMS FKS (10)	CA01802	\$75			\$20	\$20	\$95
TRINITY RIVER (11)	CA05902	\$111		\$144	\$10	\$154	\$265
COW MOUNTAIN (12)	CA05602	\$25		\$15	\$16	\$31	\$56
JAWBONE/BUTTERBREDT (13)	CA06502	\$49		\$12		\$12	\$61
RAND MOUNTAIN/DTNA (15)	CA06506	\$53		\$1		\$1	\$54
CLEAR CREEK (14)	CA01902	\$50		\$30	\$5	\$35	\$85
BIZZ JOHNSON TRAIL (16)	CA02602	\$38		\$30	\$30	\$60	\$98
SPANGLER/RED MTN (17)	CA06503	\$48		\$1	\$4	\$5	\$53
MECCA HILLS (18)	CA06602	\$38		\$6		\$6	\$44
CAL DES INF CNTR (19)	CA06602	\$60	\$26	\$5	\$1	\$32	\$112
CORN SPRINGS/CHUCKWALLA (20)	CA06605	\$25		\$37	\$6	\$43	\$68
SALINE/EUREKA (21)	CA06505	\$36		\$5	\$2	\$7	\$43
McCAIN VALLEY (22)	CA06703	\$42		\$75	\$8	\$83	\$125



TABLE 2 - CUSTODIAL FUNDING - RECURRING COSTS - FISCAL YEAR 1989 - CALIFORNIA (cont.)

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME (STATE PRIORITY)	RMA NO.	MANAGEMENT	MAINTENANCE			SUB-TOTAL \$(000e)	GRAND TOTAL \$(000e)
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT \$(000e)	BLDG MAINT \$(000e)	RECREATION MAINT \$(000e)	TRANSPOR-TATION MAINT \$(000e)		
EAGLE LAKE BASIN (23)	CA02603	\$36		\$26	\$5	\$31	\$67
AMARGOSA/GRIMSHAW (24)	CA06810	\$12		\$1		\$1	\$13
MULE MOUNTAIN/MIDLAND LTVA (25)	CA06804	\$36		\$11	\$2	\$13	\$49
EL CENTRO LTVA'S (26)	CA06705	\$25		\$12		\$12	\$37
KERN RIVER/KEYSVILLE (27)	CA01603	\$20		\$5	\$10	\$15	\$35
SACRAMENTO RIVER (28)	CA05903	\$28		\$35	\$6	\$43	\$71
AFTON (29)	CA06605	\$31		\$22	\$2	\$24	\$55
SUPERIOR/RAINBOW (30)	CA06806	\$20		\$25	\$2	\$27	\$47
EL PASO MOUNTAINS (31)	CA06504	\$32			\$2	\$2	\$34
RASOR (32)	CA06808					\$0	ERR
SAMOA SPIT (33)	CA05603	\$27		\$6	\$5	\$11	\$38
HIGH ROCK CANYON (34)	CA02802	\$24	\$3	\$5	\$5	\$13	\$37
KNOXVILLE (35)	CA05603	\$22		\$9		\$9	\$31
ALABAMA HILLS (36)	CA01702	\$30			\$10	\$10	\$40
YUHA DESERT/WEST MESA (37)	CA06704	\$57				\$0	\$57
RIVERSIDE MT/BIG MARIA (38)	CA06603	\$17		\$9		\$9	\$26
SQUAW LEAP (39)	CA01903	\$30		\$15	\$10	\$25	\$55
FORT SAGE (40)	CA02604	\$10				\$0	\$10
SODA SPRINGS (41)	CA06809	\$37	\$3			\$3	\$40
LITTLE DARBY (42)	CA05804	\$3		\$1		\$1	\$4
SANTA ROSA MTS. (43)	CA06607	\$60		\$27	\$1	\$28	\$88
CARRIZO PLAIN (44)	CA01604	\$25				\$0	\$25
BODIE BOWL (45)	CA01703	\$25				\$0	\$25
CACHE CREEK (46)	CA05805	\$15		\$15	\$12	\$27	\$42
SUBTOTAL - SRMA's		\$2,151	\$46	\$804	\$279	\$1,129	\$3,280
NON-RMA COSTS		\$1,253	\$21	\$84	\$45	\$150	\$1,403
STATE TOTALS		\$3,404	\$72	\$1,128	\$446	\$1,846	\$5,495


TABLE 3 - RECREATION 2000 FUNDING - FISCAL YEARS 1990 - 2000 - CALIFORNIA

NOTE: INCLUDES APPROPRIATED FUNDS PLUS CAL. OHV FUNDS — EST. CAL. OHV FUNDS AT \$70,000,000

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME (STATE PRIORITY)	RMA NO.	RECURRING COSTS (\$000)		DEVELOPMENT COSTS (\$000)				GRAND TOTAL COSTS \$ (000s)
		MANAGEMENT	MAINTENANCE	CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION (\$000)				
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT \$ (000s)	REC/TRANS BUILD \$ (000s)	RECREATION CONSTRUCT. \$ (000s)	NEW FACIL. MAINT. \$ (000s)	ACCESS ACQUIS. \$ (000s)	LAND ACQUIS. \$ (000s)	
ERMAs								
REDDING RA	CA05901	\$1,833	\$1,718	\$225	\$151	\$10	\$300	\$4,237
ARCATA RA	CA05601	\$134	\$68	\$16	\$18	\$6		\$242
NEEDLES RA	CA06901	\$779	\$57	\$19	\$17			\$872
EAGLE LAKE RA	CA02601	\$165	\$286	\$0				\$451
ALTURAS RA	CA02701	\$110	\$321	\$150	\$135			\$716
CLEAR LAKE RA	CA05801	\$365	\$565	\$0		\$40		\$970
PALM SPRINGS RA	CA06601	\$1,714	\$233	\$495	\$127	\$790	\$60	\$3,419
BARSTOW RA	CA06801	\$5,586	\$197	\$832	\$184	\$20		\$6,619
HOLLISTER RA	CA01901	\$440	\$270	\$50	\$200			\$960
SURPRISE RA	CA02801	\$110	\$190	\$0	\$90			\$390
CALIENTE RA	CA01601	\$660	\$485	\$65	\$54			\$1,264
BISHOP RA	CA01701	\$675	\$1,285	\$115	\$97			\$2,172
FOLSOM RA	CA01801	\$440	\$580	\$190	\$192			\$1,402
EL CENTRO RA	CA06701	\$5,983	\$927	\$350		\$140		\$7,400
RIDGECREST RA	CA06601	\$1,294	\$293	\$6,553	\$386			\$8,526
SOUTH COAST RA	CA06401	\$2,473	\$234	\$2,859	\$1,113	\$290	\$19,000	\$25,969
ERMA SUBTOTALS		\$22,761	\$7,709	\$11,719	\$2,764	\$1,296	\$19,360	\$65,609
SRMAs								
EAST MOJAVE (1)	CA06902	\$8,768	\$5,142	\$4,664	\$3,973	\$90	\$1,253	\$23,890
KING RANGE (2)	CA06602	\$1,375	\$1,034	\$1,101	\$473	\$30	\$2,650	\$6,663
PCNST (3)	CA01602	\$365	\$505	\$1,320	\$113		\$1,600	\$3,923
WHITEWATER PCNST/MORONGO (4)	CA06603	\$538	\$165	\$34	\$312	\$50		\$1,099
MERCED RIVER (5)	CA01803	\$1,100	\$540	\$1,425	\$855		\$500	\$4,420
IMPERIAL DUNES (6)	CA06702	\$5,083	\$3,096	\$8,765	\$2,568	\$3	\$6	\$19,521
STODDARD/JOHNSON (7)	CA06603	\$1,860	\$1,540	\$6,989	\$2,648	\$279	\$2,902	\$16,218
EL MIRAGE (8)	CA06804	\$3,734	\$784	\$430	\$1,372	\$5,850		\$12,170
DUMONT DUNES (9)	CA06807	\$545	\$27	\$60	\$27		\$94	\$753
AMERICAN RIVER NMS FKS (10)	CA01802	\$825	\$245	\$120	\$135		\$500	\$1,825
TRINITY RIVER (11)	CA05902	\$550	\$1,234	\$218	\$102		\$478	\$2,582
COW MOUNTAIN (12)	CA05602	\$875	\$1,566	\$170	\$10		\$1,002	\$3,623
JAWBONE/BUTTERBREDT (13)	CA06502	\$1,165	\$578	\$115	\$117	\$200		\$2,175
CLEAR CREEK (14)	CA01902	\$1,000	\$376	\$50	\$90			\$1,516
RAND MOUNTAIN/DTNA (15)	CA06506	\$875	\$27	\$0			\$1,500	\$2,402
BIZZ JOHNSON TRAIL (16)	CA02602	\$418	\$730	\$317	\$145		\$300	\$1,910
SPANGLER/RED MTN (17)	CA06503	\$784	\$66	\$0				\$650
MECCA HILLS (18)	CA06602	\$766	\$57	\$148	\$56	\$30	\$495	\$1,552
CAL DES INF CNTR (19)	CA06602	\$1,413	\$38	\$402	\$95			\$1,948
CORN SPRINGS/ CHUCKWALLA MTS.(20)	CA06603	\$407	\$491	\$87	\$97	\$40	\$700	\$1,822



TABLE 3 - RECREATION 2000 FUNDING - FISCAL YEARS 1990 - 2000 - CALIFORNIA (cont.)

NOTE: INCLUDES APPROPRIATED FUNDS PLUS CAL. OHV FUNDS — EST. CAL. OHV FUNDS AT \$70,000,000

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME (STATE PRIORITY)	RMA NO.	RECURRING COSTS (\$000)		DEVELOPMENT COSTS (\$000)				GRAND TOTAL COSTS \$ (000s)
		MANAGEMENT	MAINTENANCE	CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION (\$000)				
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT \$ (000s)	REC/TRANS BUILD \$ (000s)	RECREATION CONSTRUCT. \$ (000s)	NEW FACIL MAINT. \$ (000s)	ACCESS ACQUIS. \$ (000s)	LAND ACQUIS. \$(000s)	
SALINE/EUREKA (21)	CA06505	\$651	\$67	\$48	\$41			\$807
McCAIN VALLEY (22)	CA06703	\$748	\$611	\$869	\$80		\$550	\$2,858
EAGLE LAKE BASIN (23)	CA02603	\$396	\$341	\$170	\$498		\$455	\$1,860
AMARGOSA/GRIMSHAW (24)	CA06810	\$427	\$47	\$95	\$134			\$703
MULE MOUNTAIN/MIDLAND LTVA's(25)	CA06804	\$799	\$265	\$110	\$178			\$1,352
EL CENTRO LTVA'S (26)	CA06705	\$482	\$67	\$87	\$121			\$757
KERN RIVER/KEYSVILLE (27)	CA01603	\$220	\$315	\$0				\$535
SACRAMENTO RIVER (28)	CA05903	\$745	\$724	\$336	\$223	\$1,100	\$15,000	\$18,128
AFTON (29)	CA05805	\$684	\$243	\$10	\$55			\$992
SUPERIOR/RAINBOW (30)	CA06806	\$902	\$272	\$26	\$47			\$1,247
EL PASO MOUNTAINS (31)	CA06504	\$347	\$22	\$2				\$371
RASOR (32)	CA06808	\$819	\$70	\$0				\$889
SAMOA SPIT (33)	CA05603	\$337	\$163	\$54	\$101			\$655
HIGH ROCK CANYON (34)	CA02802	\$264	\$143	\$35	\$17		\$100	\$559
KNOXVILLE (35)	CA05603	\$435	\$309	\$0	\$90		\$200	\$1,034
ALABAMA HILLS (36)	CA01702	\$420	\$299	\$145	\$49			\$913
YUHA DESERT/WEST MESA (37)	CA06704	\$1,515	\$755	\$467	\$469	\$	18,000	\$21,206
RIVERSIDE MT/BIG MARIA (38)	CA06606	\$190	\$73	\$0	\$25			\$288
FORT SAGE (40)	CA02604	\$425	\$189	\$0	\$12			\$626
SODA SPRINGS (41)	CA06809	\$1,110	\$109	\$250	\$257			\$1,726
LITTLE DARBY (42)	CA06804	\$50	\$51	\$0		\$30	\$640	\$771
SANTA ROSA MTS. (43)	CA06607	\$1,214	\$210	\$72	\$99	\$160	\$40,000	\$41,755
CARRIZO PLAIN (44)	CA01604	\$275	\$225	\$530	\$230	\$30	\$20,000	\$21,290
BODIE BOWL (45)	CA01703	\$275	\$247	\$0	\$306			\$828
CACHE CREEK (46)	CA05805	\$600	\$653	\$450	\$495	\$	4,800	\$6,998
SRMA SUBTOTALS		\$47,166	\$24,966	\$30,271	\$16,850	\$7,892	\$113,725	\$240,870
NON-RMA COSTS		\$12,573	\$1,845	\$495				\$14,913
STATE TOTALS		\$82,500	\$34,472	\$42,485	\$19,614	\$9,188	\$133,085	\$321,344


**TABLE 4 - CALIFORNIA STATE OFF HIGHWAY VEHICLE FUNDING LEVELS -
FISCAL YEARS 1990 - 1991**

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME (STATE PRIORITY)	RMA NO.	RECURRING COSTS (\$000)		DEVELOPMENT COSTS (\$000)				GRAND TOTAL COSTS \$ (000s)
		MANAGEMENT	MAINTENANCE	CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION (\$000)				
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT \$ (000s)	REC/TRANS BUILD \$ (000s)	RECREATION CONSTRUCT. \$ (000s)	NEW FACIL MAINT. \$ (000s)	ACCESS ACQUIS. \$ (000s)	LAND ACQUIS. \$ (000s)	
ERMAs								
REDDING RA	CA05901	\$70	\$213	\$365		\$137		\$785
ARCATA RA	CA05601		\$0	\$0				\$0
NEEDLES RA	CA06901	\$20	\$8	\$0				\$28
EAGLE LAKE RA	CA02601		\$0	\$0				\$0
ALTURAS RA	CA02701		\$0	\$0				\$0
CLEAR LAKE RA	CA05801	\$37	\$30	\$0				\$67
PALM SPRINGS RA	CA06601	\$20	\$8	\$0		\$246		\$274
BARSTOW RA	CA06801	\$10	\$4	\$0				\$14
HOLLISTER RA	CA01901		\$0	\$0				\$0
SURPRISE RA	CA02801		\$0	\$0				\$0
CALIENTE RA	CA01601		\$0	\$0				\$0
BISHOP RA	CA01701	\$30	\$25	\$15				\$70
FOLSOM RA	CA01801		\$0	\$0				\$0
EL CENTRO RA	CA06701	\$20	\$8	\$0		\$85		\$113
RIDGECREST RA	CA06501	\$20	\$8	\$0				\$28
SOUTH COAST RA	CA06401		\$0	\$0				\$0
ERMA SUBTOTALS		\$227	\$304	\$380	\$0	\$468	\$0	\$1,379
SRMAs								
EAST MOJAVE (1)	CA06902		\$0	\$0				\$0
KING RANGE (2)	CA05602		\$0	\$0				\$0
PCNST (3)	CA01602		\$0	\$0				\$0
WHITWATER PCNST/MORONGO (4)	CA06603		\$0	\$0				\$0
MERCED RIVER (5)	CA01803		\$0	\$0				\$0
IMPERIAL DUNES (6)	CA06702	\$722	\$452	\$1,544	\$5			\$2,723
STODDARD/JOHNSON (7)	CA06603	\$315	\$22	\$2,304			\$252	\$3,582
EL MIRAGE (8)	CA06804	\$835	\$210	\$781	\$20	\$1,067	\$1,750	\$4,663
DUMONT DUNES (9)	CA06607	\$106	\$6	\$0			\$3	\$115
AMERICAN RIVER NMS FKS (10)	CA01802		\$0	\$0				\$0
TRINITY RIVER (11)	CA05902		\$0	\$0				\$0
COW MOUNTAIN (12)	CA05802	\$60	\$170	\$585	\$15			\$830
JAWBONE/BUTTERBREDT (13)	CA06502	\$76	\$172	\$650	\$15	\$50		\$488
CLEAR CREEK (14)	CA01902	\$50	\$50	\$350				\$450
RAND MOUNTAIN/DTNA (15)	CA06506		\$0	\$25				\$25
BIZZ JOHNSON TRAIL (16)	CA02602		\$0	\$0				\$0
SPANGLER/RED MTN (17)	CA06503		\$0	\$0				\$0
MECCA HILLS (18)	CA06602		\$0	\$0				\$0
CAL DES INF CNTR (19)	CA06802		\$0	\$0				\$0
CORN SPRINGS/ CHUCKWALLA MTS.(20)	CA06605		\$0	\$0				\$0



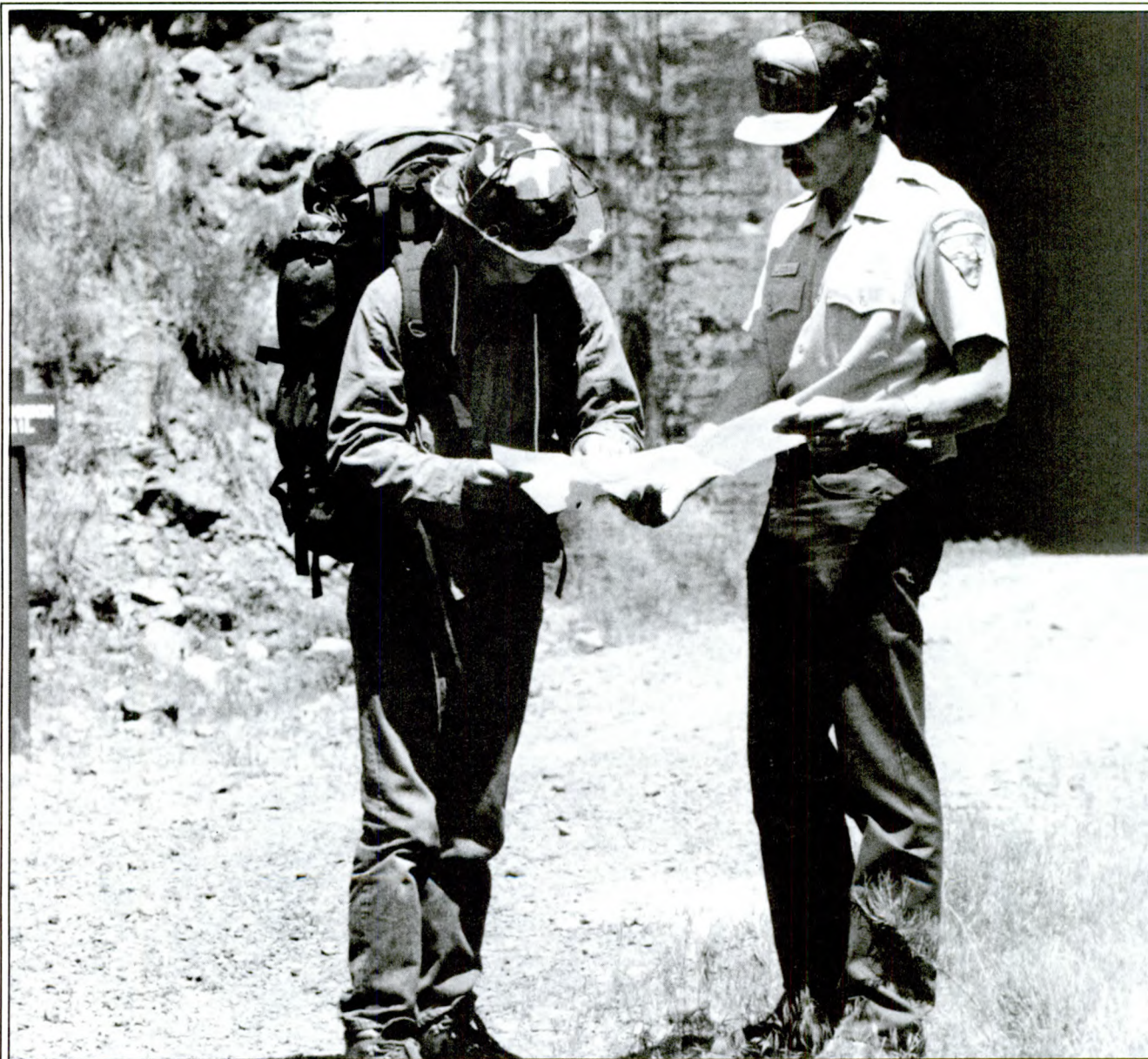
**TABLE 4 - CALIFORNIA STATE OFF HIGHWAY VEHICLE FUNDING LEVELS -
FISCAL YEARS 1990 - 1991 (continued)**

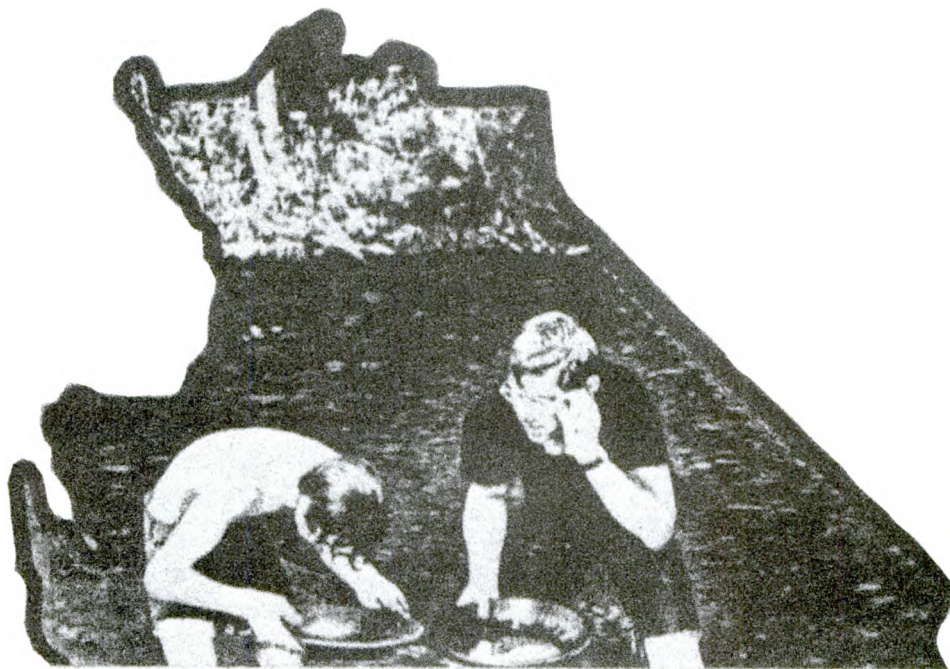
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME (STATE PRIORITY)	RMA NO.	RECURRING COSTS (\$000)		DEVELOPMENT COSTS (\$000)				GRAND TOTAL COSTS \$ (000s)
		MANAGEMENT	MAINTENANCE	CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION (\$000)				
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT \$ (000s)	REC/TRANS BUILD \$ (000s)	RECREATION CONSTRUCT. \$ (000s)	NEW FACIL. MAINT. \$ (000s)	ACCESS ACQUIS. \$ (000s)	LAND ACQUIS. \$(000s)	
SALINE/EUREKA (21)	CA06505		\$0	\$0				\$0
McCAIN VALLEY (22)	CA06703	\$16	\$40	\$0				\$56
EAGLE LAKE BASIN (23)	CA02603		\$0	\$0				\$0
AMARGOSA/GRIMSHAW (24)	CA06810		\$0	\$0				\$0
MULE MOUNTAIN/MIDLAND LTVA's(25)	CA06604		\$0	\$0				\$0
EL CENTRO LTVA'S (26)	CA06705		\$0	\$0				\$0
KERN RIVER/KEYSVILLE (27)	CA01803		\$0	\$0				\$0
SACRAMENTO RIVER (28)	CA05803		\$0	\$0				\$0
AFTON (29)	CA06805		\$0	\$0				\$0
SUPERIOR/RAINBOW (30)	CA06806		\$0	\$0				\$0
EL PASO MOUNTAINS (31)	CA06504		\$0	\$0				\$0
RASOR (32)	CA06806	\$138	\$4	\$0				\$142
SAMOA SPIT (33)	CA05603	\$55	\$20	\$0	\$9			\$84
HIGH ROCK CANYON (34)	CA02802		\$0	\$0				\$0
KNOXVILLE (35)	CA05603	\$40	\$50	\$130	\$10			\$230
ALABAMA HILLS (36)	CA01702		\$0	\$0				\$0
YUHA DESERT/WEST MESA (37)	CA06704	\$153	\$12	\$0				\$165
RIVERSIDE MT/BIG MARIA (38)	CA06605		\$12	\$0				\$12
SQUAW LEAP (39)	CA01903		\$0	\$0				\$0
FORT SAGE (40)	CA02604	\$70	\$21	\$0				\$91
SODA SPRINGS (41)	CA06809		\$21	\$0				\$21
LITTLE DARBY (42)	CA05804		\$0	\$0				\$0
SANTA ROSA MTS. (43)	CA06607		\$0	\$0				\$0
CARRIZO PLAIN (44)	CA01604		\$0	\$0				\$0
BODIE BOWL (45)	CA01703		\$0	\$0				\$0
CACHE CREEK (46)	CA05805		\$0	\$0				\$0
SRMA SUBTOTALS		\$2,636	\$1,262	\$4,065	\$74	\$1,117	\$2,005	\$11,159
NON-RMA COSTS			\$0	\$0				\$0
STATE TOTALS		\$2,663	\$1,566	\$4,445	\$74	\$1,585	\$2,005	\$12,538



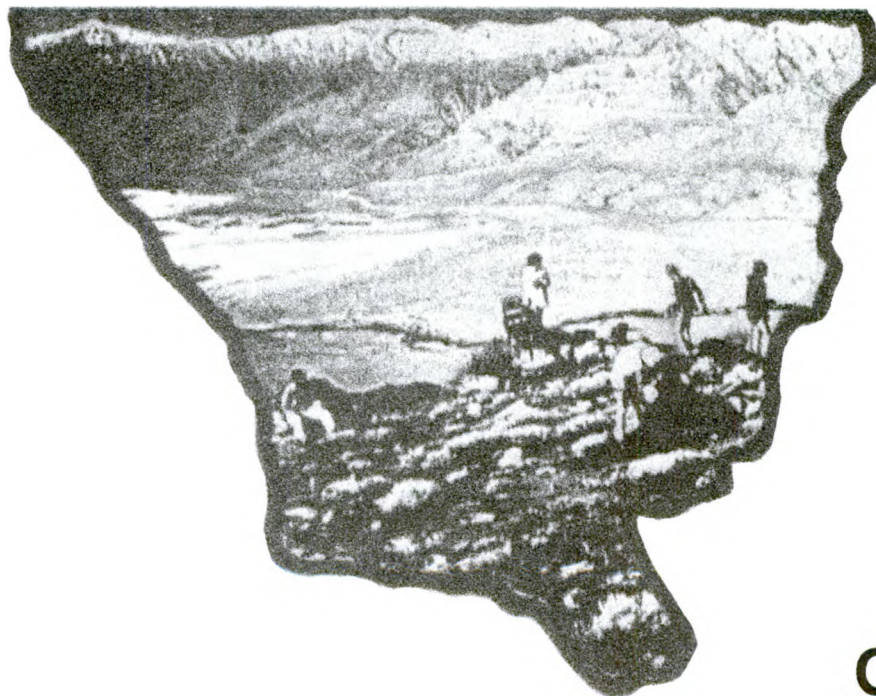
SECTION III

DISTRICT NARRATIVES





BAKERSFIELD DISTRICT



CA-010

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS

**CALIENTE EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (CA01601)****Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs**

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Transp Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$660	\$485	\$65	\$54			\$1,264
Total	\$660	\$485	\$65	\$54			\$1,264

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Caliente Resource Area is located in central California. It consists mainly of scattered public land parcels in six counties; Kern, Tulare, San Luis Obispo, Kings, Santa Barbara, and Ventura. Within this area the public lands offer a number of varied recreational opportunities. Specific areas are:

1. Chimney Peak located 70 miles east of Bakersfield. The Bureau provides two developed campgrounds; Long Valley—12 sites and Chimney Creek—37 sites. The area is popular for hiking, OHV use, hunting, and pinyon nut collecting.
2. North Fork of the Kaweah River, located adjacent to Sequoia National Park. The area is popular for swimming, sunbathing, camping and fishing. The Bureau provides trash pick up and limited patrols of the area.
3. Caliente Mountain Access Trail, located 45 miles west of Bakersfield. This trail provides public access into the Caliente Mountains and is popular with hunters, hikers, and bird watchers.

All these areas have been addressed in the Coast Valley Recreation Management Plan (RMP). Site specific plans are in place for the Chimney Peak and Caliente Mountain Access Trail.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Upkeep of the developed campgrounds.
2. Limited patrols, visitor safety, protection of the resource.
3. Increased visitation as the population of southern California grows.

Part III. Management Objectives

The management objectives are to provide that the campground facilities are maintained in a safe and well functioning condition.

To provide limited patrols of these areas to insure visitor safety and protection of the resources.

Part IV. The Management Program

The two campgrounds will be maintained to provide camping facilities to the public. Presently the facilities are in fair to good condition. Long term needs include improving the road systems and installing additional signs. On the North Fork and the Caliente Mountain Access Trail, the Bureau will continue limited patrols and visitor supervision.



PACIFIC CREST NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL (CA-01602) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$385	\$505	\$1,320	\$113		\$1,300	\$3,923
Total	\$385	\$505	\$1,320	\$113		\$1,300	\$3,923

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The National Scenic Trail Act established the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT) in 1968—a hiking and equestrian trail extending 2600 miles from the Mexican border to the Canadian border. Of this, the Caliente Resource Area has responsibility for a 123 mile portion in central California. This portion of the trail is divided into five segments:

1. Bear Mountain Segment—12 miles, completed. Hikers along this section have access to a developed spring source.
2. Owens peak Segment—28 miles, completed. On the north end of this section, in close proximity to the trail, is the Chimney Creek campground. There are two undeveloped spring sources on this section. At the south end is the Walker Pass Trailhead off Highway 178, which provides camping facilities and water.
3. Dove Springs Segment—20 miles, completed. There are no identified water sources on this segment.
4. Cache Peak Segment—38 miles, under construction. Water sources have been identified, but not developed on this segment.

5. Cameron Segment—25 miles, completed. No water sources have been identified on this segment.

A Recreation Area Management Plan was completed in 1984.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Final construction of the trail.
2. Adequate trailheads and water sources developed.
3. Maintenance of the various segments of the trail.

Part III. Management Objectives

1. To provide for a quality hiking and equestrian experience along those sections of the PCT managed by the Caliente Resource Area.
2. To provide for proper maintenance of the trail segments on a routine and continuous basis.
3. To provide needed developments, water sources, trailheads, etc., so that the public may make full use of these segments.



Part IV. The Management Program

Phase 1. Complete the Cache Peak Segment of the trail and bring all other segments up to PCT standards. From then on, maintain trail segments on a rotating time frame.

Phase 2. Develop, as needed, necessary trail improvements, trailheads, loop trails, water sources, etc. Establish an ad hoc committee of users to provide the Bureau with recommendations as to the improvements needed and timing for development.



KERN RIVER/KEYESVILLE (CA-01603) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000: Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$220	\$315					\$535
Total	\$220	\$315					\$535

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Kern River/Keyesville Special Recreation Management Area is located west of Isabella Lake along the Kern River. It is approximately 45 miles east of Bakersfield. The total BLM acreage is about 2500 acres. The main recreational focal point is the Bureau's three whitewater rafting launch areas for the lower Kern River. Approximately 12,000 commercial and noncommercial rafters use the area each year. Take-outs are located on USFS lands downstream. Intense camping, recreational gold panning, fishing, target shooting and OHV use also occur in this area. No facilities exist except for portable toilets and dumpsters.

No specific plan exists for this area. It will be addressed in the Caliente RMP.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Degradation of the resource by over use particularly OHVs.
2. Limited use supervision and patrols.
3. Conflict of resource uses—grazing vs. recreation.

Part III. Management Objectives

1. To provide for a safe, dispersed recreational experience in the area.
2. To maintain the "low key" approach to management—no permanent facilities are planned.
3. To provide patrols of this area to insure visitor safety and protection of the resource.

Part IV. The Management Program

Currently the Resource Area has a Cooperative Management Agreement with Sequoia National Forest for management of the rafting program on the Kern River. This agreement needs to be reviewed and updated.

BLM currently has one ranger for the resource area who patrols this area on an occasional basis. In addition, a cooperative agreement exists with the Kern County Sheriff's Department for patrols of this area during high use in the summer months. BLM will hire an older American to monitor this area during the high use periods.



CARRIZO PLAIN (CA-01604) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000: Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$272	\$225	\$530	\$230		\$20,000	\$21,290
Total	\$272	\$225	\$530	\$230		\$20,000	\$21,290

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Carrizo Plain Natural Special Recreation Area is located 35 miles southwest of Bakersfield, California. The Natural Area will ultimately contain 180,000 acres and be managed under cooperative agreement by three entities; BLM, The Nature Conservancy, and California Department of Fish and Game. The Natural Area preserves the largest remaining representatives of the San Joaquin biogeographic province, substantially unaltered by man. Opportunities for interpretation of the natural resources, the cultural resources and the management initiatives undertaken to preserve the area are outstanding. Currently the area is visited by the public to view the wildlife of the area, principally Soda Lake and its migratory bird populations, and to experience the wild flower blooms in the springtime.

A draft five year Interagency Cooperative Management Plan has been developed for the area and is currently under review.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Preservation and restoration of the natural and cultural resources of the area with emphasis on eliminating incompatible uses.
2. Develop acceptable levels and seasons of visitor use.

3. Development of adequate and compatible visitor use facilities.

Part III. Management Objectives

1. To preserve and restore the natural and cultural resources of the area. To enhance the prospects for survival of the endangered species found in the natural area.
2. To provide for appropriate visitor uses and enjoyment of the natural area through a planned program of interpretation and development of those facilities deemed necessary for visitors.

Part IV. The Management Program

Implement those actions identified in the five year Interagency Management Plan. Specific actions which would apply to the public lands include development of the Goodwin Ranch headquarters as the primary visitor information center, development of the KCL Ranch for limited camping, land acquisition, designation of roads open to vehicles within the natural area, and development of an interpretation and environmental education program to include specific interpretive sites and trails.



BISHOP EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (CA-01701)

Recreation 2000: Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facili. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91	\$30	\$25	\$15				\$70
**1990-20	\$675	\$1,285	\$115	\$97			\$2,172
Total	\$705	\$1,310	\$130	\$97			\$2,172

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Bishop Resource Area is located on the Eastern side of the Sierras. It is made up of large contiguous blocks of public land in two counties—Mono and Inyo. Due to its blocked land pattern the resource area offers the public many opportunities for various types of recreation. Opportunities and/or developments which exist in the resource area are:

1. Eastern Sierra Campgrounds - Located along the eastern front of the Sierras, the Bureau provides 4 campgrounds for the public; Crowley Lake, Horton Creek, Goodale Creek and Tuttle Creek. The main uses associated with these campgrounds are fishing, hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking and nature study. Currently the Bureau is charging a fee at Crowley Lake campground only. Donations are accepted at the others.

2. Fish Slough/High Desert OHV Grant Area - Located just north of the town of Bishop. The Fish Slough area has been designated an ACEC in recognition of the unique riparian habitat located there. A brochure describing the natural features of the area is available to the public. In the lands surrounding the ACEC the resource area has undertaken an ambitious plan to manage the OHV use on the public lands so that use is compatible with the other resource values found in the area.

3. Conway Summit - Located 13 miles north of the town of Lee Vining on Highway 395. This area offers opportunities for winter sports activities—cross-country skiing, downhill skiing, and snowmobiling. No facilities are presently available at this site.

4. Interagency Visitor Center - Located in the town of Lone Pine on Highway 395. The visitor center provides the public with information on the recreational opportunities in the surrounding area. BLM is a cooperating agency with NPS and the USFS.

The resource area is currently preparing a RMP.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Upkeep of the developed campgrounds.
2. OHV use is beginning to impact other resource values.
3. Limited patrol, visitor safety, and protection of the resources.

Part III. Management Objectives

1. To provide that the campground facilities are maintained in a safe and well functioning condition.



2. To provide opportunities for OHV use while at the same time protecting resource values.

3. To provide periodic patrols of the public land and monitor resource values.

Part IV. The Management Program

The campgrounds will be maintained to provide camping facilities for the public. Presently the facilities are in fair to good condition. Long term needs include improving the water systems, road systems and additional signs. Funding will be identified in the out-years for needed improvement.

Management of the Fish Slough ACEC and the lands covered under the High Desert OHV Grant will become a priority. Monitoring, increased patrols, and a cooperative management program with the public of OHV use will be implemented.

If feasible, Conway Summit will be considered for an OHV grant from the State of California to develop snowmobile access.

BLM will continue to support the interagency visitor center and provide brochures for public distribution. In addition, the Resource Area will continue to maintain the cooperative management agreement with Mono County for the management of the Bridgeport Marina site.



ALABAMA HILLS (CA-01702) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000: Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquls.	Land Acquls.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$420	\$299	\$145	\$49			\$913
Total	\$420	\$299	\$145	\$49			\$913

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Alabama Hills Special Recreation Management Area is located one mile west of Lone Pine, California, encompassing 30,000 acres of public land. It lies at the base of the Sierra Nevada mountain range which is the area's primary recreational attraction. Access to Mount Whitney Portal is through these public lands. The area contains unique geological formations and has become popular for uses such as photography, horseback riding, OHV riding, nature study, camping and the filming of commercials for TV. In the past, the Alabama Hills served as the backdrop for many western movies. The Bureau currently maintains one developed campground within the Alabama Hills.

The Resource Area is currently developing a RMP which will include this area.

Part II. Management Issue

1. Degradation and vandalism of the resources includes, indiscriminate OHV use, painting of the rocks, and the dumping of trash.
2. Limited use supervision and patrols.

Part III. Management Objectives

1. Provide for a safe dispersed recreational experience in the Alabama Hills.
2. Provide that the campground facility is maintained in a safe and well functioning condition.
3. Develop and implement an OHV management plan for the area.
4. Provide periodic patrols of the area to insure visitor safety and protection of the resource.
5. Develop opportunities for mountain bike riding.

Part IV. The Management Program

The campground will be maintained to provide camping facilities to the public. Presently the facilities are in fair to good condition. Long term needs include improving the water systems, road system, and additional signs. Mountain bike trails and tour guides will be developed.

An OHV planning grant has been requested from the State of California for this RMA.



The Resource Area currently has one ranger to patrol the area on a regular basis. Funding of the OHV grant would allow the Bureau to better monitor this area, and also hire a seasonal employee to assist the ranger.



BODIE BOWL (CA-01703) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000: Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$275	\$247		\$306			\$828
Total	\$275	\$247		\$306			\$828

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Bodie Bowl Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) is located approximately 13 miles east of Hwy 395 between Bridgeport and Lee Vining, California. The area encompasses 4000 acres of blocked public land. Bodie State Historical Park, the area's primary recreation attraction, is located within the area. The State Park preserves an intact ghost town of the late nineteenth century gold mining era. The Bowl and the surrounding landscape are considered an integral part of the historical management setting the State Park seeks to convey. The park receives between 100,000 to 150,000 visitors per year. In addition to the State Park, opportunities for nature study, photography, hunting, OHV travel, mountain bike use and winter sports exist in the area.

The Resource Area is currently developing a RMP which will include this area.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Major gold mining operation proposal will create incompatible uses of public lands adjacent to the historic park.
2. Expansion needs of the State Park.
3. Limited patrols, visitor safety and protection of the resources.

Part III. Management Objectives

1. Provide for uses of the public land adjacent to the State Park compatible with the management philosophy of the park.
2. Work with the State Park to discuss, where feasible, the needs for expansion of State Park facilities on public land.
3. Provide periodic patrols of the area to ensure visitor safety and protection of the resources.

Part IV. The Management Program

Recreational uses compatible with the State Park will be permitted. In the case of organized OHV events, the resource area will consult with the park prior to permitting the event. Presently there is interest in opening up a new gold mining operation within the area. BLM will discuss the proposal with the State Park.

BLM will discuss expansion needs with the State Park. Currently lands under review are within a Wilderness Study Area (WSA), which would preclude development prior to the WSA being released.

The Resource Area has one ranger to patrol the area on a regular basis. To assist the ranger a seasonal patrol person will be hired.

**FOLSOM EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA CA-01801****Recreation 2000: Estimated Funding Needs**

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$440	\$580	\$190	\$192			\$1,402
Total	\$440	\$580	\$190	\$192			\$1,402

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates include BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Folsom Resource Area is located in central California along the western front of the Sierras, and extends to the coast. It consists mainly of scattered public land parcels in 19 counties. Within the scattered land pattern, BLM manages the following recreational opportunities:

1. South Yuba Recreational Area - Located along the South Fork of the Yuba River, approximately ten miles from the town of Nevada City. The Bureau offers both a camping area and day-use facilities at this site. Pit toilets and water are provided. The popular South Yuba Recreational Trail is located here. Recreational gold mining is also a popular activity during the designated season.
2. Red Hills - Located 10 miles southwest of Sonora. This area is a popular target shooting area and also offers opportunities for OHV use. At the site the BLM has provided a target range area, two pit toilets and a staging area for OHV use. Recently, entrance signs to the area were erected.
3. Mokelumne River Access - Located approximately 5 miles from the town of Mokelumne Hill. The Bureau offers three miles of river access and pit toilets. The Mokelumne is very popular with kayakers. BLM manages several special recreation use permits for this area.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Upkeep of developed facilities.
2. Recreational uses versus impacts to the various resources from these uses.
3. Limited patrols, visitor safety, protection of the resource.

Part III. Management Objectives

1. To provide that developed facilities are maintained in a safe and well functioning condition.
2. To provide for appropriate recreational opportunities while at the same time protecting resource values.
3. To provide periodic patrols of the public lands. Monitor resource values for degradation.

Part IV. The Management Program

The developed facilities will be maintained in a safe operating condition for the public. Periodic upkeep of the water systems, road systems and signs will be carried out.



Appropriate recreational activities will be permitted within the constraints of resource protection.

BLM rangers will provide periodic patrols of these areas to provide visitor use supervision, safety, and monitoring of the resources.



AMERICAN RIVER - NORTH, MIDDLE & SOUTH FORKS (CA-01802) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquls.	Land Acquls.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$440	\$580	\$190	\$192			\$1,402
Total	\$440	\$580	\$190	\$192			\$1,402

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The American River Special Recreation Management Area is divided into the three river segments. The total system is located to the east of the major population center of Sacramento, California. The north fork of the river is a designated Wild and Scenic River. BLM currently manages the limited commercial rafting operation under cooperative agreement with the USFS. Within the 14 mile section under BLM's direct supervision, an ambitious program for consolidating the public lands through exchange or purchase is under way. Public lands on the middle fork are under the management of the Bureau of Reclamation due to the proposed Auburn Dam project. The State of California parks system manages the rafting program for the Bureau. Along the south fork, BLM manages nine scattered land parcels. These parcels serve as lunch stops and overnight stops for the commercial outfitters and for the private rafters. The Bureau averages 35 commercial permits on the South Fork each year. An estimated 100,000 people a year go down the South Fork of the American on raft trips.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Preservation and the wise use of the resources of the American River system in light of the increased demands for recreational use.

2. Limited patrols, visitor safety and monitoring of the resource values.

Part III. Management Objectives

1. To protect, enhance and maintain the recreational, scenic, cultural and natural resource values of the river system while providing a quality recreation experience.
2. To provide for dispersed recreation with minimal facilities.
3. To provide adequate personnel to insure visitor safety and use supervision and to monitor the resource values to insure they are not degraded.

Part IV. The Management Program

1. Along the North Fork, the Bureau will continue to consolidate the public lands through exchange or purchase.
2. Dispersed recreational uses will be emphasized. Minimal necessary facilities will be developed.
3. The area is currently patrolled by one BLM ranger. As needed, emphasis will be placed on hiring additional seasonal technicians capable of assisting the public and also capable of carrying out maintenance and development projects.



MERCED RIVER (CA-01803) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$1,100	\$540	\$1,425	\$855		\$500	\$4,420
Total	\$1,100	\$540	\$1,425	\$855		\$500	\$4,420

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part. I Background

The Merced River Special Recreation Management Area is located approximately 14 miles north of Mariposa on California State Highway 140. The land within the Wild and Scenic River corridor (28 miles in length) is managed by BLM, NPS and the USFS. Under a cooperative agreement with the respective agencies, BLM manages the commercial and private rafting program in the Merced River Canyon. In addition, the majority of visitor contacts in the canyon are carried out by BLM personnel. One full time ranger and two seasonal river rangers carry out the patrol duties. Access to the BLM portion of the river is at Briceburg where an historic suspension bridge crosses the river to the old Yosemite Valley Railroad Grade. To the south, along the railroad grade, BLM has developed three primitive campgrounds. The railroad grade itself from El Portal, the Yosemite National Park boundary, to Bagby and the terminus of the BLM section, has the potential to become an outstanding hiking, equestrian, and mountain bike trail.

An activity plan for the Merced Wild & Scenic River is currently being prepared.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Preservation of the resources of the Merced Wild & Scenic River corridor while allowing compatible uses to occur.
2. Degradation of the existing developments and lack of adequate facilities to meet increasingly varied visitor demands and uses.
3. Limited patrols, visitor safety and monitoring of the resource values.

Part III. Management Objectives

1. To protect, enhance and maintain the recreational, scenic, cultural and natural resource values of the Merced River, while providing a quality recreation experience.
2. To provide quality "low key" facilities to meet visitor needs.
3. To provide adequate personnel to insure visitor safety and use supervision and to monitor the resource values to insure they are not degraded.



Part IV. The Management Program

BLM will consolidate all land holdings within the BLM river corridor through exchange or purchase where feasible or beneficial to management of the river. The Briceburg parcel will become an administrative and visitor contact site.

Facilities will be improved. Included will be raft put-ins and take-outs, campgrounds, the Briceburg Administrative site, additional signs, the Yosemite Railroad grade trail and other developments deemed necessary to meet visitor needs.

Adequate personnel will be hired to administer and provide on-the-ground services to the public. Emphasis will be placed on the hiring of technicians capable of assisting the public and also capable of carrying out maintenance and development projects.



HOLLISTER EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA CA-01901

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$440	\$270	\$50	\$200			\$960
Total	\$440	\$270	\$50	\$200			\$960

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Hollister Resource Area is located in central California. It consists mainly of scattered public land parcels in five counties. Within this area, the public lands offer a number of varied recreational opportunities. Specific areas are:

1. Panoche Hills—located 30 miles south of Los Banos, this 30,000 acre area is popular with hunters and bird watchers. These steep grassy hills are home to endangered species such as the San Joaquin kit fox and the blunt-nosed leopard lizard. There are no developed facilities.
2. Coalinga Mineral Springs—located 18 miles west of Coalinga on Highway 198, 9000 acres of public land are adjacent to the Fresno County Coalinga Mineral Springs Park. The public lands offer excellent opportunities for hunting. The Coalinga Springs Trail located here has been designated a National Recreation Trail.
3. In addition to these two areas, many scattered parcels of public land offer opportunities for hunting and primitive camping. Legal access is a limiting factor.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Limited patrols, visitor safety, protection of the resource.
2. Distance of the Area Office from the public land.

Part III. Management Objectives

1. Provide periodic patrol of the public land. Monitor resource values.
2. Explore and implement cooperative agreements with various counties to patrol the public land located a great distance from the Area office.

Part IV. The Management Program

The area office currently has one ranger to patrol all public lands, limited patrols will continue. The Coalinga trail will be maintained.

Cooperative agreements for patrols by various county sheriffs will be explored and implemented.



CLEAR CREEK (CA-01902) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facili. Maintenance	Access Acquls.	Land Acquls.	
*1990-91	\$50	\$50	\$350				\$450
**1990-20	\$1,000	\$376	\$50	\$90			\$1,516
Total	\$1,050	\$426	\$400	\$90			\$1,966

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Clear Creek Special Recreation Management Area is located sixty miles southeast of Hollister via Highway 25. This 50,000 acre public land area is popular with OHV enthusiasts, hunters and rock hounds. The San Benito Mountain Natural Area is located here. An item of concern for this area, is a potential health hazard resulting from asbestos in the soil, dust and water. Beginning in the early 1980's, BLM through the use of funds from the State of California's OHV grant program began an ambitious program to meet the needs of OHV users in the area, while at the same time developing an awareness program to make them aware of the potential health hazards of the asbestos. With this funding BLM implemented the following actions: toilet facilities and information signs were provided in Clear Creek Canyon; barriers were constructed to keep vehicles off of sensitive soils and plant habitat; land outside of the asbestos area was purchased and a campground developed; an administrative site was developed and; two full time park rangers were hired to provide for visitor safety and supervision.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Upkeep of the developed facilities and vandalism.
2. Potential health hazard from the asbestos to employees and visitors.
3. Protection of the San Benito Mountain Natural Area, and the endangered plant species found in Clear Creek.

Part III. Management Objectives

1. To provide for the routine maintenance of developed facilities. Incorporate vandal resistant materials into the design and replacement of existing facilities.
2. To provide necessary equipment so that employees may operate in a safe manner in the asbestos area. Give adequate warning and recommendations to the public concerning the potential asbestos problem.
3. To protect the natural resources of the area, particularly the Natural Area, and the endangered species habitat.



Part IV. The Management Program

BLM will provide scheduled maintenance of all developed facilities. Where feasible, vandal resistant features will be incorporated into the design of replacement or new facilities.

The two park rangers plus the BLM ranger assigned to the resource area will provide periodic patrols of the area. Necessary safety equipment will be provided for employees. Bureau employees will inform the public of the potential health hazards.

Barriers to protect the endangered species plant populations will be maintained. Closure of the San Benito Mountain Natural Area to OHVs will be strictly enforced.



SQUAW LEAP (CA-01903) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$370	\$225	\$100	\$135			\$860
Total	\$370	\$225	\$100	\$135			\$860

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Squaw Leap Special Recreation Management Area is located approximately 10 miles west of Auberry, California. This 4000 acre tract of public land in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada offers outstanding opportunities for hiking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, and nature study. An 11-mile National Recreation Trail traverses the San Joaquin River gorge. Presently BLM has developed a small trail head camp and a group camp. A full time resident volunteer lives at the site and looks after the facilities. Various volunteer groups assist the Bureau in management of the area including the San Joaquin Trail council, the Fresno County Sportsmen's Club, and the Foothills Trail Association.

This area was addressed in the Hollister Recreation Management Plan.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Upkeep of the developed facilities, lack of water.
2. Distance of the management area from the Resource Area office.
3. Limited patrols, vandalism, resource degradation.

Part III. Management Objectives

1. To provide facilities necessary for the recreational enjoyment of the public.
2. To provide patrols of the area to insure visitor safety and protection of the resource.

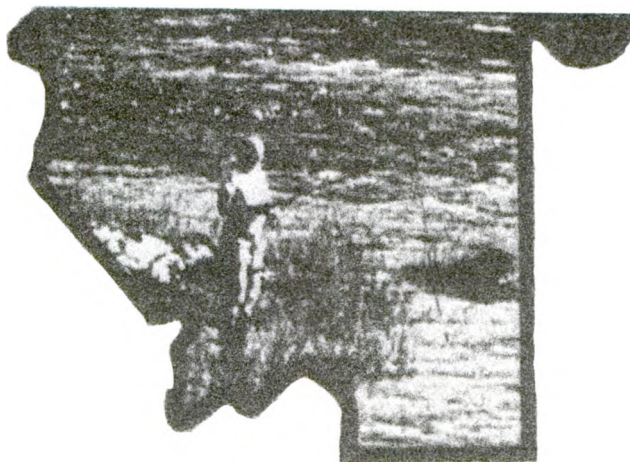
Part IV. The Management Program

Present facilities will be maintained or upgraded as required. A water source will be developed.

Patrols of the area by Resource Area personnel will continue. Cooperative agreements for management of the area with other agencies will be explored.



SUSANVILLE DISTRICT



CA-020

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS



EAGLE LAKE EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA CA-02601

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$185	\$286					\$451
Total	\$185	\$286					\$451

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Eagle Lake Extensive Recreation Management Area (RMA) is located in northeastern California and northwestern Nevada, 25 miles east of Susanville, California. It is sagebrush covered rolling hills typical of the basin and range ecosystem. It is largely undeveloped with major access provided by US Highway 395. There are several small mountain ranges that have widely scattered stands of Juniper/Mountain Mahogany. The area's primary recreation use is for hunting. This area contains the best Mule Deer hunting unit in the State of California. It has the best success rate and is managed by the California Department of Fish and Game for trophy hunting. This unit also contains some of the best pronghorn Antelope hunting in California and Nevada. There are only 3 counties in California that have extensive pronghorn herds. This area also attracts upland game hunters from throughout California and Nevada as it has some of the best chukkar hunting in both States. Fishing is limited to several small reservoirs and a 10 mile stretch of Willow Creek. Although limited in opportunity, the quality of the experience is high when rated on success and satisfaction of the anglers. The area also experiences dispersed use by people visiting cultural sites, rockhounding, observing wildlife (including wild horses), and just back country Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) touring/camping. The Nobles Trail Cutoff traverses the southern portion of the resource area. It has been recommended as part of the

California National Historic Trail by a recent National Park Service study. The unit also contains abundant opportunities for wilderness recreation as it includes over 362,000 acres of Wilderness Study Areas. BLM managed facilities include two campgrounds totaling 24 units.

The planning for recreation is contained in the CalNeva, Willow Creek, and Honey Lake Beckwourth Management Framework Plans (MFPs). They have all been updated within the last ten years. The Eagle Lake Recreation Management Plan (RMP) is scheduled to be completed by 1995.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Visitor Services. Visitor services are needed as visitation increases so that interactions between visitors are positive and use conflicts are avoided. On the ground contacts are needed to better establish types and amount of use, improve the visitors land use ethics and distribute information on allowed and prohibited activities.

2. Resource Protection. Resource protection is achieved by monitoring use, interpretation to heighten the visitors awareness and appreciation, enforcement when absolutely necessary, prevention of vandalism, and project work to channel use around or away from sensitive sites.



Part III. Management Objectives

1. To provide the public with the opportunity for a wide range of recreational activities in an open unstructured setting.
2. Have an adequate BLM presence to ensure that recreational use is safe, not causing resource damage and foster public understanding and appreciation of the BLM's multiple use mission. In both facilities and personnel, the BLM image must reflect a high standard of management and professionalism to the visitor.

Part IV. Management Program

The following implementation describes the actions that will be required to meet management objectives and resolve key issues.

Phase 1. Increase the visitor services capability to achieve an increase in our knowledge of the public's use, needs, and wants. This increase of BLM personnel on the ground will also increase the public's knowledge of the BLM's management and how their use fits into the multiple use spectrum. Improvement of BLM facilities to a high standard of professionalism that reflects well on the image of the BLM as a recreation provider.



BIZZ JOHNSON TRAIL (CA-02602) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquls.	Land Acquls.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$418	\$730	\$145			\$300	\$1,910
Total	\$418	\$730	\$145			\$300	\$1,910

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Bizz Johnson Trail is located in northeastern California between Susanville and Westwood. It was established by Congress in the National Trails Act of 1981 and converted a 25 mile abandoned railroad grade to a multipurpose trail managed by the BLM and the USFS. The 10 mile BLM portion is managed for non-motorized use by hikers, equestrians, bicyclists, fishermen, and cross-country skiers. It follows the route of the Susan River through a very scenic forested canyon over 9 bridges and through 2 short tunnels. This trail is one of only a few through a non-roaded river canyon, and is being promoted as an attraction by the city, county and regional tourism organizations. It is located within a 2-hour drive from Reno, Nevada, Chico, and Redding.

In acquiring the railroad right-of-way, over \$500,000 was obtained from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The BLM also completed land exchanges to acquire 4.28 miles of the trail and 1,200 acres within the Susan River Canyon.

There is a very active volunteer program in association with the trail. In the last three years we have had well over 1,000 hours of contributed time each year. We have a cooperative agreement with a private group (Lassen Land and Trails Trust) to assist us in acquisition and management of the trail.

The trail has been open since 1986 when we finished redecking all of the bridges. We have been managing day-use at Hobo Camp since it was acquired in 1981 and non-motorized trail use since 1983. Visitor services are provided by both BLM personnel and volunteers. A brochure and map is available. Fishing, camping, picnicking, and swimming are also provided activities. The area has been the site for a commercial permit for stagecoach rides and several competitive foot and bicycle events have used the trail.

The Recreation Area Management Plan (RAMP) was completed in 1983. A site plan for the Hobo Camp Trailhead and Day Use Area was completed in 1985. Existing facilities include trailheads at South Lassen Street and Devils Corral. A partial trailhead and semi-developed day use area is at Hobo Camp. There are 9 bridges which we have decked and 2 tunnels which need maintenance to ensure their continuing use and safety. We have constructed temporary bypasses around the tunnels.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Recreation Facilities. The Hobo Camp Trailhead and day use area is in need of development that will resolve user conflicts, provide resource protection and project Bureau professionalism. Present minimal facilities are not controlling vehicle use in the day-use area. Dust and noise disturb family use for picnicking and wading.



Unstructured vehicle use is also damaging vegetation and river banks. Trailhead parking at Hobo Camp needs to be separated from day use activities. The present road (1 mile) is too rough and narrow to provide safe and adequate access to Hobo Camp.

Development of a visitor center in the Susanville Railroad Depot in conjunction with the Lassen Land and Trial Trust, cooperating volunteer organizations and 5013C nonprofit land trust will provide much needed visitor contact sites for interpretation and volunteerism.

2. **Visitor Services.** We are presently able to provide a minimal level of visitor services. There are many opportunities to provide additional services such as a visitor center in the old Susanville Railroad Station, environmental education, daily presence and interpretative materials. The development and implementation of a visitor services program will generate greater visitor interest in the resources and support for Bureau recreation management programs through stimulating additional volunteer participation in trail operation and management.

3. **Resource Protection.** With only a minimal level of on site presence, we have had resource damage due to vehicle use in the day-use area, and vehicles driving up the river bed during low water periods. We have recently had vandalism at the restrooms and at the temporary tunnel closures on the trail. The trend of vandalism and littering is expected to increase without additional supervision.

4. **Equestrian/Bicycle Use.** As both uses increase there will be a need to provide separate trail treads or a separate equestrian trail as the hoofprint make bicycling hazardous.

Part III. Management Objectives

The following objectives to guide management of the Bizz Johnson Trail include:

1. To meet the public demand for non-motorized trail use opportunities through the provision of safe, functional and aesthetically pleasing facilities.
2. To provide the opportunity for an optimum mix of compatible recreational trail and trailhead uses with a minimum of resource alteration.

3. To provide opportunities for information and interpretation of cultural, historical, managerial, and natural features along the trail.

Part IV. Management Program

Under the existing management program we have acquired the entire trail tread and converted the railbed to a useable trail including redecking 9 bridges. Two trailheads and a day-use area are functioning. We have a brochure with a map available and provide a minimal level of visitor services with the help of volunteers. Maintenance is at a level that falls short of needs with a result that will have facilities deteriorating over time.

The following implementation phasing describes the actions that will be required to meet management objectives and to resolve key issues.

Phase 1. Complete acquisition of 14 parcels totaling 150 acres that will protect scenic canyon lands adjacent to the trail and day-use area and provide for an alternate equestrian trail route. Repair and reopen tunnels to provide safe use by the public. Provide increased management and maintenance capability through uniformed seasonal personnel.

Phase 2. Upgrade and adequately maintain the road to Hobo Camp to provide safe access. Provide day-use facilities and a trailhead at Hobo Camp that will separate uses, protect the site from damaging vehicular use and provide parking, drinking water, and picnic facilities.

Phase 3. In cooperation with the Lassen Land and Trails Trust, under provisions of an existing cooperative management agreement, develop a visitor center in the Susanville Railroad Depot that will serve as a beginning and ending point for Bizz Johnson Trail outings. Development of the railroad depot will serve visitors by providing a readily accessible contact station, interpretative facilities and materials and a base of operation for a cooperative group of volunteers who help with operation and management of Bizz Johnson Trail.



EAGLE LAKE BASIN (CA-02603) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$396	\$341	\$170	\$498		\$455	\$1,860
Total	\$396	\$341	\$170	\$498		\$455	\$1,860

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

Eagle Lake (28,000 surface acres) is the second largest natural lake totally within the State of California. It is located about 20 miles northwest of Susanville, California. It is unique in many ways. It is a closed basin with no outlet and supports an endemic strain of trout that is acclimated to its slightly alkaline waters. The lake is managed as a trophy fishery by the California Department of Fish and Game with most fish taken being more than 1-2 pounds and many fish caught in the 4-6 pound range. The lake is at the juncture of four major geologic provinces that create a diversity of ecosystems ranging from Pine and Fir forests on the south end to sagebrush grasslands on the north end.

The lakeshore is largely undeveloped with approximately 40 percent managed by the BLM, 40 percent managed by the USFS and 20 percent held in private ownership. It is the second major recreation attraction in northeastern California after Lassen National Park. The USFS has developed 5 campgrounds at the south end of the lake with 325 camp sites. They are at, or near, capacity through much of the summer. The BLM has one developed campground at the end of the lake with 20 sites and 2 dispersed use areas that provide for overflow use and use for people who prefer more undeveloped sites. The undeveloped BLM shoreline also provides beach, picnic, camping sites for sailing, power boating, and fishing.

Eagle lake is the major supplier of recreation bringing economic income to Lassen County and the City of Susanville. In addition to the recreation facilities previously mentioned the BLM participated with the Trust for Public Land and a private landowner to acquire, through exchange, a conservation and public access easement on 1,579 acres of private lands including lake shoreline.

The current management program is to provide visitor services to the users at the north end of the lake, make users aware of the unique fragile nature of the lake and the need for proper use that will protect this resource. There is a volunteer host at our campground. BLM personnel make contacts with users at dispersed sites only on a weekly basis. The volunteer also visits the dispersed sites on a weekly basis. During peak use periods, on summer holidays, daily contact is made. We are attempting to recruit volunteer hosts for the 1989 season at the dispersed sites where only restrooms and garbage collection is currently provided.

Planning has been completed to the Management Framework Plan stage. We have identified the need for a Recreation Management Plan. A coordinated plan for the basin was conducted in 1980 with Lassen National Forest, California Department of Fish and Game, Lassen County, and the California State Lands Commission which set overall goals for management of the lake basin. We are still cooperating with this group (Eagle Lake Interagency Board of Directors) in planning for actions that have an effect on the lake basin.



Part II. Management Issues

1. **Development versus Protection.** Due to the fragile nature of the closed lake basin the protection of the ecology of the lake is the first priority in management decisions.
2. **Facility Condition.** The present campground is over 30 years old and has been developed piecemeal over the years. It is in need of upgrading to a standard that reflects well on the BLM's professionalism and provides convenient user needs, i.e., larger sites, redesigned pull throughs, etc.
3. **User Supervision and Visitor Services.** This is needed to ensure proper use by the public. This will protect the natural resource of the lake and the safety of the visitor through contacts and interpretation by Bureau staff. Current and future use levels will require additional staff.
4. **Dispersed use versus Facility Expansion.** The current and projected demand for recreation facilities and potential problems of dispersed users may require the establishment of an additional camping facility. Present dispersed use occurs directly along the lake-shore with potential for adverse effects on water quality and the trophy trout fishery that is the primary attraction for visitor use.

Part III. Management Objectives

1. To conserve and protect the Eagle Lake Basin's unique ecological, scenic, and scientific values.
2. To provide recreation opportunities and facilities at a level commensurate with the level of protection need in Objective No. 1.
3. To enhance the users' appreciation of the area by monitoring use, contacting visitors and interpreting the areas resources in a total visitor service program.

Part IV. Management Program

The following implementation phasing describes the actions that will be required to meet management objectives and resolve key issues.

Phase 1. Expand BLM management activities and visitor services through additional presence by BLM employees and continued use of volunteers. Develop a recreation area management plan. Upgrade the existing BLM facilities to BLM standards by expanding site capabilities and designs to accommodate larger recreational vehicles, paving the campground roads, and replacing existing restrooms at the dispersed sites with better, handicapped accessible restrooms.

Phase 2. Acquire land adjacent to our present campground for expansion or if the recreation management plan directs other lands needed for expansion of campground facilities.

Phase 3. Expand the existing campground facility or construct a new campground to meet projected demand.

Phase 4. Acquire lands identified through the Recreation Activity Management Plan as important areas for shoreline access and use, open space protection, wildlife habitat protection, where such wildlife provide for recreation activities, such as bird watching, hunting and fishing.



FORT SAGE (CA-02604) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquls.	Land Acquls.	
*1990-91	\$70	\$21					\$91
**1990-20	\$425	\$198		\$12			\$626
Total	\$495	\$210		\$12			\$717

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Fort Sage Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) is located in northeastern California just off US Highway 395, 50 miles north of Reno, Nevada. The area is comprised of the northern end of the Fort Sage Mountains and part of the flat playa at the southeast end of Honey Lake Valley. The area has a wide range of terrain features varying from steep escarpments to gently rolling hills and at the northern end, a flat sandy dry lake basin. Soil types are mostly granitic with low erosion due to this range being in a rain shadow just east of the crest of the northern sierras. Vegetation is primarily sagebrush and other low shrubs, sparse grassland due to recent fires, and a few scattered patches of juniper.

The combination of terrain featuring soils and vegetation make this area an ideal location for the operation and enjoyment of off-highway-vehicle play. The area is also very scenic with wide vistas across the typical basin and range country to the east. There are many scenic granitic boulder rock outcrops with stunted junipers that give you the impression that you are in a gigantic Japanese Rock Garden. This makes it an attractive location for a family to ride their OHVs. Competitive enduro rides and scramble events have been held in this area since the late 1960's. The area is particularly suited to motorcycles and four tracs as there are numerous narrow trails on the mountains.

The Bureau has cooperatively developed some facilities and acquired key access in the area with the use of State of California Off Highway Vehicle fund money. An original grant of \$232,000 was used to acquire key parcels linking the sandy flat areas to the foothills and steep escarpments, improve a dirt access road to an all season gravel road, and provide a staging area. The staging area has parking, sanitation, a kids riding loop, and a 10-unit campground. Since completion of these facilities in 1987 the Bureau has maintained and operated the area with cooperative funding with the State of California.

The Fort Sage SRMA Recreation Management Plan was completed in 1986 and involved extensive input from an advisory group convened from a diverse range of people interested in the Fort Sage Area. The area was first recognized as an OHV use area in the Honey Lake Beckwourth Management Framework Plan—completed in 1976 and updated in 1984.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Visitor Management. With a wide range of users, varying from OHV events to equestrians to wildlife observers, the visitor management program needs to focus on visitor information, public safety and user compliance to eliminate unnecessary conflict between user groups. Monitoring is needed to identify user concerns and identify potential problem areas before they develop into conflicts.



2. Resource Protection. Monitoring is needed to quickly identify changes in use levels or patterns that may cause changes in resource conditions that are unwanted. Rehabilitation may be avoided if problems are recognized quickly.

3. Cooperation Between Agencies and Public Interests. The group of people that assisted in the formation of the management plan is still active and interested in advising and assisting the BLM in the management of the area. The State of California is providing operation and maintenance funds through its OHV Program. The California Department of Fish and Game also has an interest in the area as they manage the adjacent Doyle Wildlife Area for deer winter range.

Part III. Management Objectives

The following objectives to guide management of Fort Sage include:

1. To provide OHV use of the area that will maintain a high quality experience with a wide range of options based on experience levels for the user.
2. To minimize conflict with other user types by separation of incompatible use through scheduling and routing to provide distance separation.
3. To preserve the qualities of the area through design and monitoring that make this area an attractive place for people to come for OHV activities.

Part IV. Management Program

The following implementation describes the actions that will be required to meet management objectives and to resolve key issues.

Phase 1. Maintain a level of operation and maintenance funding that assures a continuation of quality opportunities for OHV use of the area. Monitor the area closely to avoid unnecessary conflicts between user groups. Close monitoring may also avoid the developing of undue resource degradation.

Phase 2. Continue to cooperate with other state agencies and local groups that have shown an interest in the management of the area. The California Department of Fish and Game has indicated they may want to consider a future exchange to facilitate some boundary adjustments between the Fort Sage SRMA and the Doyle Wildlife Area.

**ALTURAS EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA CA-02701****Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs**

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$110	\$321	\$150	\$135			\$716
Total	\$110	\$321	\$150	\$135			\$716

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Alturas Extensive RMA is located in the northeastern corner of California, 150 miles northeast of Redding, California. BLM lands are scattered over a wide area of four counties. They range from sagebrush covered flats to heavily forested mountainous parcels. Hunting and fishing are the primary recreational activities presently occurring. Fishing is good in a number of small to moderate sized reservoirs near Alturas, California. This is one of only three resource areas in California where pronghorn antelope can be hunted. Mule deer hunting is also rated good to excellent. Viewing wildlife is also a very popular recreational use. The area near Tule lake, California, is part of the Klamath Basin which is the biggest Bald Eagle Winter Roost in the continental US. Cultural resource sites are prevalent throughout the resource area with several national register quality sites which attract visitation. The Lassen Applegate trail traverses the resource area. This trail is part of the California Trail which the National Park Service has recommended for National Historic Trail status.

BLM recreation facilities consist of a developed campground with 15 sites on the Pit River and two locations with less intensively developed sites for dispersed camping. BLM management consists of a low level of visitor services such as monitoring and use supervision of dispersed users by non-recreational resource area personnel. Much of the extensive area is only visited by

BLM personnel on a once-a-month basis. Nelson Corral Reservoir is a recent water impoundment that has developed a good fishery. Use has increased to the point that resource damage is occurring due to recreation use. Camping facilities are needed to correct this problem.

Recreation planning is provided in the Alturas Resource Area Resource Management Plan which was completed in 1984. A revision is just being started for this RMP. It is scheduled to be completed in 1992.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Visitor Services. Field contacts are used to improve the visitors land use ethics, explain about BLM programs and the need for BLM use regulations, improve the recreationists' perceptions of BLM multiple use management and gather information on the visitors needs. Field contacts by BLM personnel can also provide interpretation to increase visitor satisfaction. Monitoring also gives us early warning on where activities are occurring and any potential conflicts between users.

2. Resource Protection. Resource protection is achieved by early detection of deterioration by field personnel, information given to users on how resource conflicts can be avoided or minimized, enforcement when absolutely necessary, prevention from vandalism, and project work that channels use around or away from sensitive sites.



Part III. Management Objectives

1. To provide the public with the opportunity for a wide range of recreational activities in an open unstructured setting compatible with the Bureau's Multiple Use Mandate.
2. To have an adequate BLM presence to ensure that recreational use is safe, not causing resource damage and to reduce potential user conflicts and to monitor use patterns. BLM facilities and personnel should promote an image that reflects a high standard of management and professionalism to the visitor.

Part IV. Management Program

The following implementation describes the actions that will be required to meet management objectives and resolve key issues.

Phase 1. Increase BLM management presence and visitor services capability from the present BLM field visits of once a month to at least an average of once a week. This will also increase the monitoring of use and improve our knowledge of the public's recreational use patterns. Potential resource conflicts will be recognized sooner and the incidents of resource impairment will be reduced. Existing BLM facilities require better maintenance so that they reflect a higher standard of professionalism in the BLM's role as a recreation provider.

Phase 2. Upgrade the road to Nelson Corral Reservoir to provide adequate safe all weather gravel access. Construct a 10 unit campground at Nelson Corral Reservoir to alleviate present problems from unstructured use.



HIGH ROCK CANYON (CA-02802) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$264	\$143	\$35	\$17		\$100	\$559
Total	\$264	\$1434	\$35	\$17		\$100	\$559

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

High Rock Canyon Special Recreation Management Area is located in the northwest corner of Nevada approximately 150 miles north of Reno, Nevada. High Rock Canyon is a designated Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and the Lassen Applegate National Historic Trail (NHT) goes through the canyon. The National Park Service has conducted a study of the California National Historic Trail and has recommended that the Lassen Applegate segment be designated as part of the overall California NHT. Due to the very remoteness of this area the trail resources have changed very little in the past 100 years. The ACEC designation is to protect high value cultural and wildlife resources. The canyon has a long history of cultural occupation with numerous archaeological and historical sites. It is a very high value area for raptor nesting and a reintroduction site of bighorn sheep. This area contains some of the best wilderness values of all the Wilderness Study Areas in the Susanville District. The 4-wheel drive road through High Rock Canyon is a popular destination tour for OHV enthusiasts from northern California and Nevada.

Due to its remote location this area is only patrolled by BLM personnel on an infrequent basis. We maintain a line cabin at Stevens Camp which is used by both the BLM and the public for overnight stays. We also maintain a historic cabin at Conlan Camp. Vandalism of the cabins, signs and archaeological sites are recurring

problems. A more substantial BLM presence is needed to improve our management and collect better data on use trends and problems. We have developed a cooperative agreement with a group called Friends of High Rock Canyon. This is a diverse group of people varying from OHV Clubs to trails groups such as Oregon-California Trail Association and the Desert Trail Association. The High Rock Canyon ACEC was established as part of the Cowhead Massacre Management Framework Plan. Recreation was one element of a management plan for the ACEC completed in 1988. The Surprise Resource Management Plan is scheduled to be completed by 1994.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Resource Protection and Visitor Management. Protection of the cultural, wildlife and wilderness resources in the High Rock Canyon area is a primary objective. Use patterns and levels should be managed to preserve these resources. The protection of these resources will require on-the-ground management presence and long term resource monitoring activities.

2. Interpretation. The area contains a wealth of resource values which the visitor needs to be aware of to encourage them to cooperate in the management of the area. Brochures, maps, and pamphlets are all needed to provide interpretation which is unobtrusive and does not intrude on the unspoiled naturalness of the area.



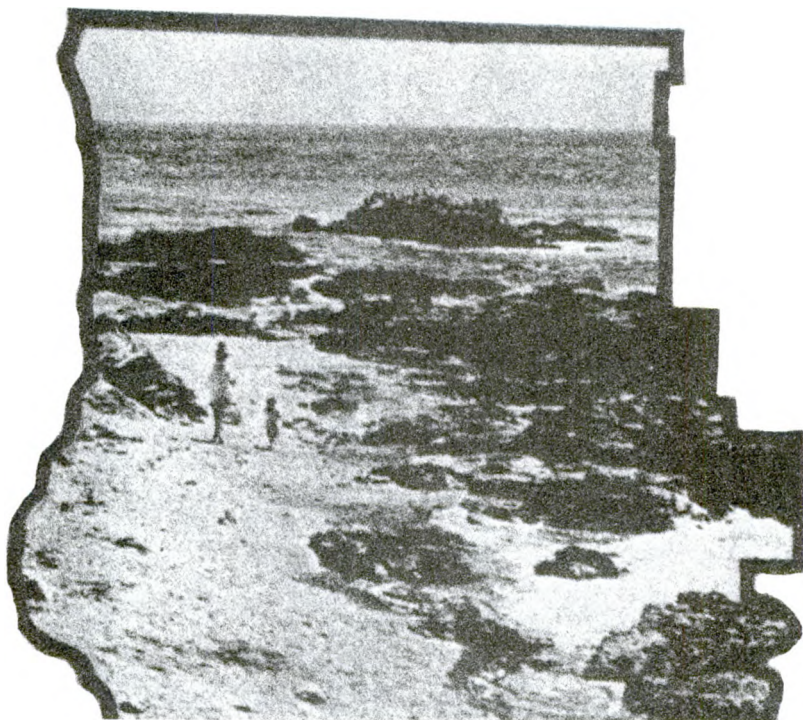
Part III. Management Objectives

1. To protect and preserve the historic, archaeologic, wildlife, scenic, and natural values of the area including the ACEC, Wilderness Study Areas and potential National Historic Trail in the High Rock Canyon Area.
2. Enhance the recreation opportunities through interpretation and provision of minimum recreation signing and interpretation facilities in the canyon. Provide overnight facilities outside the canyon to properly encourage camping use on either end of the canyon.
3. Manage the 4-wheel drive road through High Rock Canyon to preserve it as a 4-wheel drive road which will continue the experience of a rough trip following the pioneer route. Manage East Fork High Rock Canyon and Little High Rock Canyon as roadless areas for non-motorized use.

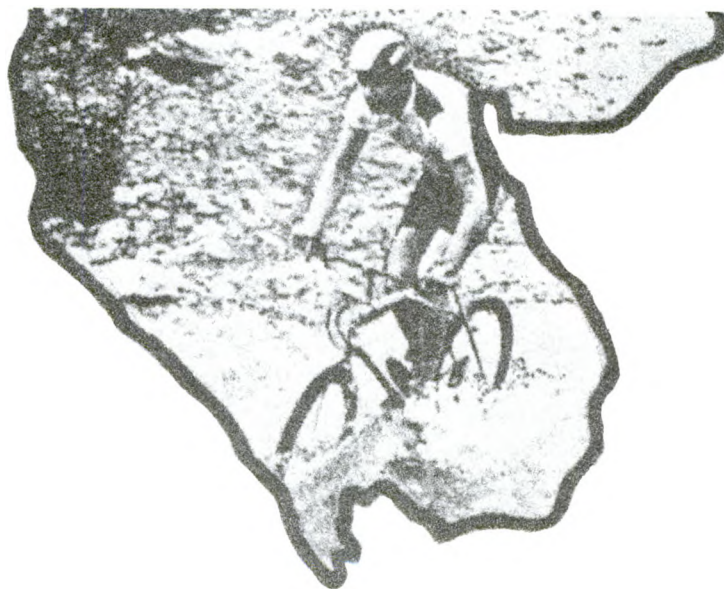
Part IV. Management Program

Phase 1. Increase BLM field presence with uniformed personnel for improved monitoring, management, visitor services, and when necessary, law enforcement for OHV restrictions and vandalism. Provide interpretative information through brochures and 3 information kiosks. Improve maintenance of line cabins at Conlan Camp and Stevens Camp.

Phase 2. Develop a self guided brochure and site markers for an interpretative trail along Lassen Apple-gate Trail. Develop a minimum facility 10-unit camping area at Stevens Camp. Cooperate with Winnemucca District to designate an area near High Rock Lake for 10-unit minimum facility camping. Acquire private lands (200 acres) at the mouth of Little High Rock Canyon to provide for hiking of that canyon.



UKIAH DISTRICT



CA-050

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS

**ARCATA EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (CA-05601)****Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs**

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$134	\$68	\$16	\$18	\$6		\$242
Total	\$134	\$68	\$16	\$18	\$6		\$242

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Arcata Resource Area Extensive Recreation Management Area consists of approximately 121,900 acres of public land, located mostly in Humboldt and Mendocino Counties. Four main blocks comprise the majority of acreage in the area, with the remaining lands scattered throughout the rural backcountry timberlands.

Recreation use in this area includes dispersed hiking, hunting, fishing, sightseeing/driving for pleasure, kayaking and river rafting for a total of approximately 19,210 visitor days per year.

Several small parcels are adjacent to the State's most scenic highways (101, 36, 96) and are used as public access corridors to the rivers below. Approximately 18 miles of the Federally designated "Wild and Scenic" Eel River System are bordered by public lands. The majority of these river segments are classified as "Wild" and rated most difficult for whitewater boating.

The Wild and Scenic Middle Fork Eel River Management Plan was approved in 1988 and the management plan for the South Fork Eel River is scheduled for completion by the end of FY 1989.

Part II. Management Issues

Issue 1. Manageability problems exist because of the public land remoteness from BLM office locations.

Issue 2. The traveling public is unaware when they pass through Bureau land due to the lack of signs, maps and brochures. The few road signs that have been installed are soon vandalized or disappear altogether. Surrounding private property owners actively discourage visitors from using adjacent public land.

Part III. Management Objectives

1. Maintain ROS and VRM Classes in Federally designated Wild and Scenic River management corridors.
2. Ensure availability of recreation opportunities by providing public access to Bureau lands in close proximity to Scenic and Backcountry Byways.

Part IV. The Management Program

The Middle Fork Eel Wild and Scenic River Management Plan (1988) and the recently approved Draft Resource Management Plan (1989) contain specific actions to be implemented from now until the year 2000.



The most important ones will provide the traveling public with signs, maps and brochures along Highways 101, 36 and 96. The signs need to be maintained and brochures updated every two years. An existing "Vista Point" on Highway 101, constructed by CalTrans, overlooks nearly 12,000 acres of land along the Wild and Scenic South Fork Eel River. An interpretive kiosk is planned here and eventually public access obtained from the highway down to the river along an existing road.

Several easements need to be obtained to connect the partially completed Gilham Butte Trail to the King Range National Conservation Area. The trail will then be constructed (where necessary) and signs posted.



KING RANGE NCA (CA-05602) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$1,375	\$1,034	\$1,101	\$473	\$30	\$2,650	\$6,663
Total	\$1,375	\$1,034	\$1,101	\$473	\$30	\$2,650	\$6,663

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The 60,000 acre King Range Special Recreation Management Area, located about 230 miles north of San Francisco, overlays the Country's first Congressionally established National Conservation Area (Public Law 91-476). The spectacular meeting of land and sea is unsurpassed on California's coast and is found at few other places in the world.

Rising from a coastline of massive rocks, cliffs, tide pools, and beaches to rugged mountains exceeding 4,000 feet in elevation in less than three miles gives credence to its claim as the "Lost Coast."

The King Range offers a wide range of recreation opportunities. The highly scenic 24-mile coastline hike is one of the most attractive features of the Conservation Area, with the abandoned Coast Guard lighthouse at Punta Gorda, relics of early shipwrecks, and a variety of marine wildlife to be observed. This "Lost Coast" Trail is one of the few places in the country where one can travel such a long distance along the beach without the interruptions of motorized vehicles and land developments. Approximately 25,000 visitor days are accounted for annually by hikers and backpackers who come to experience California's most wild seashore.

There are four developed campgrounds in the southern part of the King Range: Wailaki, 14 units; Nadelos, 6 units; Tolkan, 9 units; and Horse Mountain, 9 units.

Three other recreation sites include Black Sands Beach and Mal Coombs Park, located in the Shelter Cove community, and the Mattole Campground located at the northern end of the King Range boundary. Popular recreation activities associated with the beach include rockfishing, ocean sportfishing, tidepool observation, sightseeing, wildlife viewing, nature study, photography and camping. Off-highway vehicle use is also popular along the three-mile stretch of sand from Shelter Cove to Gitchell Creek. The riding area is one of the few places along the entire State coastline designated "open". This recreation use is estimated at 13,000 visitor days per year. There are approximately 30 miles of inland hiking and horseback riding trails located on the steep and rugged ridgelines surrounding King's peak and Chemise Mountain. Approximately 15 miles of these trails have been designated a part of the National Recreation Trail System.

The King Range Recreation Activity Plan, approved in 1984, addresses several issues and concerns, states management objectives and identifies 29 management actions to be implemented over a 10-year period. Seventeen of these actions have been completed and the remaining 12 actions are partially completed, primarily those involving facility developments such as the Mattole and Black Sands Beach Campground.



Part II. Major Issues

Issue 1. Motorized vehicle use along the beach and on roads of the west-facing slope which is recommended for wilderness designation.

Issue 2. Residential development of private lands along the beach which are within the area recommended for wilderness designation.

Issue 3. Visitors are often unaware of resource values in the area.

Issue 4. Visitors are often unaware of recreation facilities in the area, where they are located and how to reach them.

Issue 5. Firefighting methods - Should they be restricted or prohibited in certain areas?

Issue 6. Overcrowding along portions of the beach on holiday weekends.

Part III. Management Objectives

Several objectives were formulated in the approved King Range Management Program completed in 1974. They were developed with extensive public input from special interest groups, Government agencies and BLM staff. Listed below are the objectives contained in this plan:

1. Obtain or assure public rights for recreation use of all suitable lands in the King Range.
2. Interpret cultural, natural history, and other natural resource values.
3. Provide safe and orderly recreation use.
4. Enhance and maintain the natural character of the landscape on the west slope (Zones 2 and 4) and lands adjacent to recreation roads and trails on the east slope (Zones 6 and 7).

Part IV. The Management Program

Major management actions proposed for this area include:

Maintenance

- A. King Crest Trail: rebuild switchbacks, etc.
- B. Buck Creek Trail: brushing—approximately 2.5 miles
- C. Lightning Trail: rebuild switchbacks
- D. Chemise Mountain Trail: close trail to beach
- E. Hidden Valley Trail: brush and widen 2.5 miles
- F. Nature Trail between Wailaki and Nadelos: widen and brush .5 mile.

Trail Construction

- A. Chemise Mountain Trail to Sinkyone Lost Coast Trail: approximate distance 1.5 mile.

Facility Development

- A. Mattole Campground: water system, gravel parking lot, kiosk/interpretive displays.
- B. Black Sands Beach: engineering study to determine how to prevent further erosion of the area campground construction.

Facility Maintenance

- A. Campground barriers, new roofs for restrooms, signs and bulletin boards general upgrade of water systems

Signs

- A. King Range Entrance Sign
- B. Replace 10 wooden road signs due to incorrect message on mileage, old age, closed roads, etc.
- C. Carsonite signs for King Range Beach and Shelter Cove lots.



Brochures

- A. Update King Range brochure/map.
- B. Develop natural trail guide for trail between Wailaki and Nadelos campgrounds.

User Survey

- A. Conduct user survey of King Range visitors to identify where they are from, their preferences, attitudes, etc.

Cadastral Survey

- A. Cadastral survey of southern Chemise Mountain (Whale Gulch).
- B. Boundary survey of King Range boundary.



SAMOA SPIT (CA-05603) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91	\$55	\$20		\$9			\$84
**1990-20	\$337	\$163	\$54	\$101			\$655
Total	\$392	\$183	\$54	\$110			\$739

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Samoa Spit Special Recreation Management Area consists of two parcels totalling 415 acres of public land. One is Samoa Dunes (300 acres) on the tip of the peninsula just two miles west of Eureka, and the other is Manila Dunes (115 acres) only a few miles west of Arcata. Both are coastal tracts which enjoy Pacific Ocean frontage.

Samoa Dunes is a popular recreation site for the local community because it is one of the few public beach access points in close proximity to a large metropolitan area of about 75,000 residents. Recreational pursuits include OHV riding (20%), fishing (10%), beach combing (20%), driving for pleasure/sightseeing (20%) and nature study/scientific education (20%), for a combined total of approximately 84,000 visitors annually. Recent facility developments include a new OHV staging/parking area with restrooms, picnic tables, etc., scenic overlook, road reconstruction, widening and graveling, a trailer with utility hookups for a new volunteer resident caretaker, and an information kiosk containing brochures and maps. Nearly one and one-half miles of post and cable barriers have been installed to protect the rare and endangered Menzies Wallflower and sensitive wetlands. The new Park Ranger position will provide an on-site presence needed to ensure that the anticipated increase in visitors are served properly, that significant resource values are protected, and that facilities are maintained.

The Manila Dunes parcel is also a popular recreational site, particularly for OHV enthusiasts because the area's expanse of large, unvegetated dune formations provides excellent riding conditions seldom found elsewhere along the California coastline.

The Samoa Dunes Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Activity Plan was completed in 1982. It is incorporated by reference into the Proposed Resource Management Plan (April, 1989). The RMP's proposed action for the Manila Dunes is to designate the area an Outstanding Natural Area (ONA) and an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and prepare an Activity Plan.

Part II. Major Issues

Issue 1. Off-highway vehicle use in the Samoa Spit Special Recreation Management Area is steadily increasing, which also increases the potential for adverse impacts on the habitat for Menzies Wallflower and associated vegetative communities.

Issue 2. Several incompatible recreation activities occur on intensively used, coastal public lands in a relatively small space next to a major metropolitan area.

Part III. Management Objectives

1. Provide opportunities for OHV recreation.



2. Protect specific populations of Menzies Wallflower, coastal wetlands and other natural values.
3. Facilitate research and educational uses of unique dune ecosystems.
4. Provide opportunities for hiking, sightseeing, picnicking and surfing.

Part IV. The Management Program

1. Continue to apply for Operations and Maintenance funds through the State Off-highway Vehicle Grant Program for the Samoa Dunes parcel.
2. Prepare an ACEC Activity Plan for the Manila Dunes parcel.
3. Implement the Menzies Wallflower Management Plan.
4. Implement the Samoa Dunes Monitoring Plan.
5. Develop an overnight campground at Samoa Dunes.



CLEAR LAKE EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA CA-05801

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91	\$37	\$30					\$67
**1990-20	\$365	\$565		\$40			\$970
Total	\$402	\$595		\$40			\$1,037

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Clear Lake Extensive Recreation Management Area includes approximately 166,000 acres spread over six counties from Santa Rosa to Ukiah and east to the Sacramento Valley. The area contains two large blocks of public lands; the Cache Creek Area SRMA, a WSA, ACEC/RNA, and the Walker Ridge Recreation Area.

Recent acquisitions by the California Department of Fish and Game, and the BLM have provided public access to the 40,000 acre Cache Creek SRMA. With the possibility of an additional 20,000 acres being added by either BLM and/or California Fish and Game, this area's significance will increase dramatically. The Cache Creek SRMA is less than a half day drive from Sacramento and the greater San Francisco Bay Area, offering hiking, primitive camping, hunting, wildlife observation and photography.

The Walker Ridge Recreation Area provides limited OHV trails, hunting, camping, and sightseeing. The adjacent Indian Valley Reservoir, operated by the Yolo County Flood Control District offers water related recreation opportunities.

The existing management of the Cache Creek Area SRMA/WSA consists of managing to retain the area's wilderness characteristics, inventorying and protecting a wintering bald eagle population and cooperating with California Fish and Game in managing a herd of the

California State sensitive tule elk. The entire area is closed to vehicle use. Funding levels have allowed only custodial management.

The 5,000 acre Cedar Roughs area, also a WSA, is the only other large block of public land available to the public. It is open for hiking and primitive camping. The area is closed to vehicle use.

The remainder of the Clear Lake Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA) consists of scattered, inaccessible, small tracts with no current use and very little potential for any recreational use.

Part II. Major Issues

Adequate legal and physical access of the Cache Creek Area is a concern, as is some vehicle trespass on fire trails. However, by late summer 1989, the vehicle trespass will be largely eliminated by the placement of barrier sand gates on routes for administrative or private landowners access. Due to funding limitations, the entire area suffers from a lack of Bureau presence.

Part III. Management Objectives

Manage the Rocky Creek—Cache Creek and Cedar Roughs WSAs to prevent impairment of wilderness values until Congress considers the areas for wilderness



designation. Eliminate trespass and manage recreation activity so as not to endanger the wintering bald eagle and tule elk populations. Increase visitor service and resource protection activities and emphasize the opportunities for hiking, photography, wildlife observation, etc.

Part IV. The Management Program

The management program consists of cooperating with California Fish and Game and Bureau biologists in managing the area's multiple resources. As funding allows, provide increased law enforcement ranger patrols, visitor service patrols and Interim Management Plan (IMP) surveillance.



COW MOUNTAIN (CA-05802) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91	\$60	\$170	\$585	\$15			\$830
**1990-20	\$875	\$1,566	\$170	\$10		\$1,002	\$3,623
Total	\$935	\$1,736	\$755	\$25		\$1,002	\$4,453

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Cow Mountain Special Recreation Management Area includes approximately 50,000 acres of public land lying east of Ukiah, California. Approximately 27,000 acres of North Cow Mountain has been closed to OHV use, while the 23,000 South Cow Mountain area has been developed for OHV activities. Use in both areas is restricted to designated routes of travel. There are no open areas.

The Bureau, through the use of State OHV funds, has developed approximately 55 miles of motorcycle, ATV and 4-wheel drive trails, and one staging area. An additional 25 miles of trail, as well as another staging area and campground, will be completed by 1993.

Other major recreation activities include deer, wild pig, and upland game hunting, sightseeing, camping, hiking and wildlife observation. The Cow Mountain area is one of two areas administered by BLM in Clear Lake that is within 2-4 hours driving time of the San Francisco Bay Area and the greater Sacramento area.

A RAMP was completed in 1982.

Part II. Major Issues

The major issues for the Cow Mountain SRMA are the continued management for OHV use, and providing

additional public access and trails to North Cow Mountain for the more traditional recreation activities, i.e., hiking, camping, wildlife observation, backpacking, photography, sightseeing.

The development of a trail system has eliminated almost all OHV trespass and has reduced conflicts with surrounding private landowners and other recreation users.

Part III. Management Objectives

The Cow Mountain SRMA management objectives are to continue with extensive OHV use and development on South Cow Mountain and provide opportunities and facilities on North Cow Mountain for the more traditional recreation uses, including additional easements for access.

Part IV. The Management Program

The management program is defined by the Cow Mountain RAMP. Major elements include increased access, acquisition of private lands to increase recreational opportunities, provide primitive hike-in campsites and hiking trails.



KNOXVILLE (CA-05803)
SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA
 Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91	\$40	\$50	\$130	\$10			\$230
**1990-20	\$435	\$309		\$90			\$834
Total	\$475	\$359	\$130	\$100			\$1,064

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Knoxville Special Recreation Management Area contains approximately 18,000 acres of public land located 100 miles northeast of San Francisco, California. These public lands provide OHV, hunting, hiking, camping and picnicking opportunities.

The existing management program consists of a small OHV staging, day use and camp area and approximately 18 miles of developed OHV trails. The predominant activity is OHV use, which is restricted to existing roads and trails.

A draft RAMP will be final in 1989. Until it is completed, the use of \$130,000 of State of California OHV Grant funds will be deferred.

Part II. Major Issues

OHV use and the presence of asbestos in serpentine rock are the major issues in the Knoxville SRMA. Adjacent private property owners are experiencing OHV trespass, and look to the BLM for resolution of the problem. The exposure of OHV and other users to asbestos will be dealt with in the RAMP.

Part III. Management Objectives

The Knoxville SRMA management objectives are to complete the draft RAMP and to continue management of the OHV activities in the area, including the asbestos issue.

Part IV. The Management Program

The management program, as outlined in the draft RAMP and consistent with Bureau policy and objectives, is to provide visitor services, law enforcement, promote visitor safety and maintain OHV and recreational facilities.

**REDDING EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA CA-05901**

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91	\$70	\$213	\$365		\$137		\$785
**1990-20	\$1,833	\$1,716	\$225	\$151	\$10	\$300	\$4,237
Total	\$1,903	\$1,931	\$590	\$151	\$147	\$300	\$5,022

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Redding Extensive Recreation Management Area (RERMA), over 256,000 acres scattered through five northern California counties, includes all of the public land in the Resource Area other than the Sacramento and Trinity River SRMAs. The Redding Resource Area contains three former separate recreation areas; the Forks of Butte Creek Recreation Area, the Klamath Wild and Scenic River and the Shasta OHV Area. It also contains two Congressionally designated wilderness areas (Trinity Alps and Ishi) and several streams included in Nationwide Wild and Scenic Rivers Inventory. These public lands are situated between several transportation corridors and the northern California National parks and Forests. They attract heavy local, as well as regional, visitation, especially for activities such as off-highway activities, horseback riding, fishing, hunting, gold panning, hiking, target shooting, and camping. Use of the Redding Resource Area is estimated to be over 2,800,000 visitor hours annually.

The existing management program consists of seasonally intensive management of selected heavy use or high conflict sites, combined with heavy reliance on volunteers and cooperative associations. The vast majority of the RERMA is ignored until a crisis develops. Recreational mineral collecting (gold dredging) is managed under Special Recreation Permits in the Forks of Butte Creek Recreation Area. Whitewater rafting on

the Upper Klamath River is managed cooperatively with BLM in Oregon. The Trinity Alps and Ishi Wildernesses are managed cooperatively with the U.S. Forest Service. Off-highway motorcycle races are managed cooperatively with both the Forest Service and the Bureau of Reclamation. The Upper Nature Preserve is managed cooperatively with a volunteer organization, as are the Butte Creek Trails. Mallard Cove campground and boat ramp at Copco Lake are managed cooperatively with Pacific Power and Light Company.

An activity plan was completed for the Upper Klamath River cooperatively with the Medford District and the project plan for the Borderline whitewater rafting campground and takeout area has been implemented. Currently, under a Cooperative Management Agreement (CMA) a volunteer group is writing a Recreation Area Management Plan (RAMP) for the Forks of Butte Creek Recreation Area. Approximately half of the RMA has been designated for OHV use.

Part II. Major Issues

Major issues are lack of access (physical and legal) to public lands, lack of management attention to scattered public lands, unmarked boundaries, trespass, and lack of Bureau of Land Management field presence.



Part III. Management Objectives

Maintain Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) and Visual Resource Management (VRM) classes in selected areas. Control resource degrading uses such as OHV designation violations, fuelwood trespass and occupancy trespass. Protect wilderness areas and Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) from inappropriate uses.

Part IV. The Management Program

The management program consists of cooperating with other jurisdictions of BLM, other agencies and volunteer organizations by providing regulatory and planning guidance and technical expertise for actions affecting public lands. Annually, over 60 Special Recreation Use Permits are issued for special areas, competitive events and commercial uses. During periods of heavy use or in areas where use has created conflicts, resource protection and visitor service patrols are provided as staff availability allows. Seasonally intensive management is provided for the Forks of Butte Creek Recreation Area when available. Most of the Redding Resource Area receives little routine recreation management.



TRINITY RIVER (CA-05902) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$550	\$218	\$102			\$478	\$2,582
Total	\$550	\$218	\$102			\$487	\$2,582

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Trinity River Special Recreation Management Area (TRSRMA) consists of about 4,000 acres of public land, which is almost 50 percent of the river frontage of the 40 miles between Lewiston and Helena, in Trinity County, California. This river is designated recreational in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system. The Trinity River provides outstanding opportunities for salmon and steelhead fishing, canoeing, whitewater rafting, and camping. Nearly 800,000 visitor hours are recorded annually. The Trinity River SRMA contains nine developed and 17 undeveloped visitor use areas, including two full service fee campgrounds. Ten commercial whitewater rafting outfitters and 13 commercial fishing guide services operate under permit from BLM along this part of the river.

The existing management program concentrates on recreation management and limited visitor services. Most of the effort is directed toward maintenance of the developed day-use facilities and campgrounds. The majority of the public contact occurs via campground volunteer hosts and campground fee collection services of temporary recreation technicians. Informational materials are outdated and there are no interpretive services. Recreation management is at less than custodial levels for all facilities and dispersed use areas.

The 1982 Redding Land Use Plan (transition plan) prescribed ROS and VRM classes for the TRSRMA plan. In 1983 a Trinity River RAMP was completed and to date has been implemented except for visitor service's personnel. A new RMP is scheduled for completion in 1991.

Part II. Major Issues

Major issues affecting the Trinity River involve setting and enforcing use limitations for commercial guides, mitigating sanitation problems, and resolving conflicts between miners and other river users. Occupancy (residential) trespass caused by survey problems and the constraints on resolutions posed by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act are also serious issues along the river.

Part III. Management Objectives

Management objectives are to manage the Trinity River within the parameters of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, to maintain existing ROS classes and VRM class II, to acquire additional river frontage where offered, and to provide for a reasonably safe and sanitary experience while protecting the natural river environment.



Part IV. The Management Program

The major management actions proposed for the Trinity River include development of additional camping facilities (full service and primitive), 5 miles of riverfront hiking and fishing access trails, three boating access locations with sanitation facilities, and improvement of existing facilities maintenance plus additional visitor services and law enforcement presence. BLM ownership will also be increased where private lands are offered for sale or exchange. Brochures and guide maps with interpretation of natural and cultural features and rehabilitation of areas disturbed by mining were also included in the RAMP of 1983. Implementation was planned over a 10- year period with full implementation expected by 1993.



SACRAMENTO RIVER (CA-05903) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*\$1990-91							
**1990-20	\$745	\$724	\$336	\$233	\$1,110	\$15,000	\$18,128
Total	\$745	\$724	\$336	\$233	\$1,110	\$15,000	\$18,128

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Sacramento River Special Recreation Management Area (SRSMA) includes 4,500 acres of public land along the Sacramento River between the cities of Redding and Orland. These public lands provide over 8 miles of river frontage and comprise nearly 90 percent of the land available for public recreational use on this 100 mile river reach. Major recreational uses include sportfishing for trout, salmon and steelhead, power and float boating, camping, hunting, hiking, and wildlife observation. These activities account for 200,000 visitor hours of recreational use annually. This river reach is included in the Nationwide Wild and Scenic Rivers Inventory as recreational, and has been proposed as a National Conservation Area.

The existing management program includes operation of a full service-fee campground, two boat ramps, three developed day-use areas, a boat/hike-in primitive campground, 10 miles of hiking and fishing access trails, a shooting range, and maintenance of semi-primitive and roaded natural areas. Limited OHV use has been designated for 3,300 acres, and 1,410 acres have been closed. A major land acquisition program is underway to more than double the public land acreage and river frontage along the river in Tehama County between the cities of Red Bluff and Anderson.

A RAMP was completed in 1986 for the SRSMA. Project planning for trails, campgrounds and day-use

facilities has been deferred due to insufficient funding and staff.

Part II. Major Issues

The major issue affecting the SRSMA is protection of the river corridor from residential and commercial development. There is very strong public support for continued acquisition of undeveloped lands along the river and expanded BLM management.

The implementation of the RAMP is viewed as the last chance to secure for future generations a small reach (+ 14 miles) of the river which represents the setting and recreational opportunities which once existed over its entire length. Inclusion of this river reach in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System is a secondary but very controversial issue also.

Part III. Management Objectives

SRSMA management objectives are to maintain the existing ROS class settings and opportunities, re-establish riparian vegetation along the river and tributaries, improve upland, waterfowl and anadromous fish habitat and provide dispersed recreational use opportunities along the Sacramento River.



Part IV. The Management Program

The Management Program is defined by the Sacramento River RAMP. Major elements include acquiring of 6,000 acres of undeveloped private lands, increasing visitor services and resource protection, interpreting cultural resources and natural resource management, and developing additional river access and hiking trails, primitive campgrounds and day-use sites. Full RAMP implementation is expected by 1996.



CALIFORNIA DESERT DISTRICT

CA-060

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS



SOUTH COAST EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA CA-06401

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$2,473	\$234	\$2,859	\$1,113	\$290	\$19,000	\$25,969
Total	\$2,473	\$234	\$2,859	\$1,113	\$290	\$19,000	\$25,969

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The South Coast Extensive RMA contains approximately 200,000 acres of public land administered by the Bureau on the western side of the Peninsular and Transverse Ranges. These lands are located in Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties, and include over 300 separate tracts. The tracts vary from 2 hundredths of an acre to over 18,000 acres, with the majority of the acreage in San Diego County.

A Resource Management Plan is scheduled for completion in 1992. For that reason, the following management issues, objectives, and implementations are subject to change. Management of the area is currently limited to surveillance, law enforcement and protective interim management of seven WSAs.

Many of the South Coast Extensive RMA Lands are near major urban centers of Southern California. The land use is significant and increasing rapidly, but is unquantified. Some large blocks of BLM administered lands are adjacent to the Mexican border and receive high levels of use as corridors by illegal (Hispanic) aliens. The area also contains some unique and sensitive species, such as the Tecate Cypress and Stephen's Kangaroo Rat.

The Canyon Lake area, home to the Stephen's Kangaroo Rat, receives considerable recreational and off-highway vehicle use.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Resource Protection must be given to all listed or candidate species.
2. Wilderness values must not be impaired.
3. The planned Resource Management Plan must be completed prior to final Recreation 2000 implementation.
4. Access to Bureau Lands must be acquired.
5. Critical parcels must be acquired.
6. Visitor use patterns must be established and dealt with.
7. Wilderness management on an international border, and adjacent to developing urban fronts.
8. Providing recreation opportunities to a wide variety of users.
9. Providing appropriate levels of visitor services and information.



Part III. Management Objectives

The following objectives will guide management of the South Coast Extensive Recreation Management Area:

1. Protect wilderness, wildland, and natural values.
2. Provide special attention to all listed or candidate plant and animal species.
3. Retain project funding flexibility while awaiting final (1992) decisions of the RAMP.
4. Acquire critical lands and easements.
5. Monitor recreation resources and uses.
6. Demonstrate positive, progressive land management.
7. Develop Wilderness Management Plans following Congressional action.
8. Provide visitor services as appropriate.

Part IV. The Management Program

1. Develop a campground in the Otay Mountains.
2. Develop an equestrian campground and trailhead in Chihuahua Valley
3. Acquire legal access to Beauty Mountain, Otay Mountains, etc.
4. Acquire critical parcels, e.g. at Otay Mountains.
5. Complete the South-Coast RMP.
6. Post signs for vehicle uses and restrictions.
7. Apply the interim management policies to all lands under wilderness review until Congress acts, then implement wilderness management policies in designated areas.
8. Develop informational brochure and sign program.
9. Develop and implement a recreation and use monitoring program, including aerial surveillance.
10. Provide special attention to all listed and candidate plant and animal species.
11. Develop and implement a public outreach and Information Outpost program.
12. Enter into cooperative management agreements with Indian tribes, private landowners, and other government agencies.



RIDGECREST EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (CA-06501)

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91	\$20	\$8					\$28
**1990-20	\$1,294	\$293	\$6,553	\$386			\$8,526
Total	\$1,314	\$301	\$6,553	\$396			\$8,554

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Ridgecrest Extensive RMA is 1,600,000 BLM acres of the Ridgecrest Resource Area of the California Desert District excluding five SRMAs. The Resource Area contains portions of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, the Trona Pinnacles National Natural Landmark, the Olancho Dunes OHV Area, Cuddleback Dry Lake and 10 ACECs. These ACECs contain some popular recreational attractions such as the hiking trails at Fossil Falls, Short Canyon and Darwin Falls. Other areas such as the Inyo Mountains and the Panamint Mountains are popular for four wheel drive and OHV touring. Several Special Recreation Use Permits are issued each year for events such as the California Association of Four Wheel Drive Vehicles' High Desert Roundup.

Annually the Resource Area accounts for approximately 150,000 visitor days of OHV touring, 180,000 visitor days of camping and 45,000 visitor days of hunting related activities.

Off-highway vehicle route designations are broken down as follows: Open, 1,340 acres; Limited, 1,315,880 acres; Closed, 282,780 acres.

The following ACEC plan completion dates within the Ridgecrest Resource Area are: Big/Little Sand Springs, 1991; Cerro Gordo, 1990; Darwin Falls/Canyon, 1982; Fossil Falls, 1986; Great Falls Basin, 1987; Rose Spring, 1985; Sand Canyon, 1989; Surprise Canyon,

1982; Trona Pinnacles, 1989; and White Mountain City, 1987. All of these ACEC Plans have (or will have) management actions which will include recreation program related actions such as interpretation, signing, OHV restrictions, ranger resource protection patrols, recreation construction, etc.

A portion of nine Wilderness Study Areas recommended as suitable for inclusion into the National Wilderness Preservation System are within this Resource Area. It is anticipated that wilderness designation will drastically change the management emphasis after 1991.

Part II. Management Issues

1. **Gaining physical access** to public land recreation resources. Popular areas such as the Panamint Mountains, Sierra Nevada Mountains, Trona Pinnacles, and Darwin Falls are accessible only by using vehicle routes that have seen very little maintenance due to limited funding and manpower. The most critical of these routes were identified in the California Desert District's Transportation Plan (1987). The prospect of physically closing some vehicle routes currently available due to wilderness designation is of great concern to several interest groups. Access is the key to recreation in this area and continues to be a critical issue with the recreating public.



2. Gaining legal access to public land recreation resources. Many of the access routes mentioned above pass through private land and patented mining claims. The recreating public continues to be concerned with long term legal access to the popular areas within this RMA.

3. Visitor Safety. Numerous open mine shafts, old structures and related heavy equipment, narrow mining roads, etc., are part of the area's colorful mining legacy. These hazards continue to pose a threat to OHV riders, hikers, and backpackers.

Part III. Management Objectives

The following objectives will guide management of the Ridgecrest Resource Area:

1. To protect, enhance, interpret and maintain the recreational, scenic, cultural, natural resource, and wilderness values of the area. Management actions will be directed to implementing action items in completed

ACEC plans, providing visitor services, maintaining physical and legal access to public land resources and reducing visitor safety problems and user conflicts. Providing ranger patrols and seeking volunteer assistance in recreation project work will be stressed.

2. Complete ACEC plans that require management actions or mitigations for recreation resources.

Part IV. Management Program

Phase 1. Complete the recreation construction action items identified in the ACEC plans listed in Part 1 above.

Upgrade the critical access routes identified in the District Transportation Plan. Complete the ACEC plans that have already been scheduled.

Complete the recreation management sections of wilderness management plans starting in 1991.

Phase 2. Implement the ACEC plans and wilderness area plans identified above.



JAWBONE/BUTTERBREDT (CA-06502) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquls.	Land Acquls.	
*1990-91	\$78	\$172	\$650	\$15	\$50		\$963
**1990-20	\$1,165	\$578	\$115	\$117	\$200		\$2,175
Total	\$1,241	\$750	\$765	\$132	\$250		\$3,138

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Jawbone/Butterbret RMA is 211,000 BLM acres of the Ridgecrest Resource Area of the California Desert District. The area is located approximately 25 miles southwest of Ridgecrest and is bounded by State Route 14 on the east, by State Route 178 on the north, by the Piute Mountains block of the Sequoia National Forest on the west, and by private land on the south. The area contains the Jawbone/Butterbret ACEC, the Dove Springs Segment of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, and the Dove Springs and Jawbone Canyon Off-Highway Vehicle Areas. A large, State-funded OHV acquisition, development and route maintenance project, to include a regional OHV Visitor Contact Station, is underway in this area. The area is very popular with OHV riders.

Annually the RMA accounts for approximately 46,000 visitor days of motorized recreation touring, 3,500 visitor days of non-motorized activities, 45,000 visitor days of camping and 12,000 visitor days of hunting activity.

Off-Highway Vehicle Route Designations are broken down as follows: Open, 8,750 acres; Limited, 190,190 acres; and Closed, 26,240 acres.

The Jawbone/Butterbret ACEC Plan was completed in 1982. The plan calls for the closing of numerous OHV routes outside of the OHV Open Areas, an extensive

sign program, a Ranger and Visitor Contact Station and mitigation of recreation related impacts on wildlife and cultural resources.

All or portions of five WSAs recommended as non-suitable are found within the area. There are no areas recommended as suitable for wilderness in the Jawbone/Butterbret area.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Gaining legal access to public land resources. Much of the southern portion of the area is in a checker-board pattern of BLM administered and privately owned lands. This has hindered effective management of recreation opportunities for many years. A Special Management Agreement was signed on May 7, 1976 (amended in 1979) between the Bureau and the Rudnick Estates Trust to better manage the area's unique recreation access problems. This agreement was withdrawn by the Rudnick Estates Trust in 1988. A resolution to the management stalemate in the area must be achieved if the area is to continue to provide a quality recreation experience and allow the Bureau to protect valuable natural resources.

2. User conflicts. The Jawbone/Butterbret ACEC was established primarily to provide a means to protect sensitive cultural and wildlife resources while providing for limited recreation opportunities. Conflicts still arise



between these resources throughout the ACEC because of the area's popularity for OHV touring and the difficulty in keeping all OHV users on designated routes of travel. Conflicts also are common between recreationists and the area's grazing operations; the area is part of the large Rudnick Common Allotment. The grazing operator has complained for years about severe vandalism problems with both stock and range improvement projects. This problem is complicated by small numbers of available Rangers, the large size of the area and numerous entry points. Reducing user conflicts will continue to be a major issue in this area.

3. Resource damage related to recreation. As mentioned above, the area has been a popular destination point for OHV operators for many years. When the ACEC plan for the area was implemented in 1982, many of the trails outside of the two OHV Open Areas were designated closed to protect natural resource values. Many of these trails continue to be used even if they are signed extensively. Limited use areas such as Sage and Horse Canyons at the northern end of the RMA are suffering from trail and hill climb proliferation. Finding a way to rehabilitate and effectively close off trails in the areas open desert environment is necessary if the Bureau is to limit resource damage from recreation sources.

Part III. Management Objectives

The following objectives will guide management of the Jawbone/Butterbrecht RMA:

1. To continue to implement the ACEC plan by protecting and maintaining the cultural, natural resource and

recreational values in the area. This will include blocking off designated closed trails, using increased interpretive signs and public contacts, maintaining routes designated as open for use, and working with volunteer user groups to correct resource damage.

2. To implement the Bureau's plans for OHV management throughout the area by completing the Jawbone Canyon OHV Visitor Contact Station and providing a 24-hour a day presence in the area.

3. To continue to negotiate with the Rudnick Estate Trust for easements or fee simple purchase of lands critical to management of recreation resources.

Part IV. Management Program

Phase 1. Complete the Jawbone Canyon OHV Visitor Contact Station and related facility structures.

Continue negotiations with the Rudnick Estate Trust to acquire needed easements and fee simple parcels for OHV management.

Continue resource protection activities with emphasis on additional signs for areas designated closed or limited, contacting the users by interpretive and law enforcement means, and to continue to stress assistance from volunteer groups and individuals.

Phase 2. Complete RAMPs for the Jawbone Canyon and Dove Springs OHV Open Areas by 1992. Begin rehabilitation efforts concentrated at critical areas of soil and vegetative loss outside the OHV Open Areas.



SPANGLER/RED MOUNTAIN (CA-06503) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$784	\$66					\$850
Total	\$784	\$66					\$850

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Spangler/Red Mountain RMA is located approximately 10 miles south of Ridgecrest and four miles northeast of Red Mountain. The area contains the Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Area (85,800 acres) and serves as a hub for an average of 30 large scale Special Recreation Use Permit (SRUP) OHV competitive events each year. A Recreation Area Management Plan is scheduled for the OHV area starting in 1990. The area also contains a 640 acre Recreation and Public Purpose (R&PP) lease to the city of Ridgecrest for a major State-funded OHV closed course race track and campground to be constructed starting in 1989-90. There are four ACECs: Bedrock Springs, Christmas Canyon, Squaw Springs and Steam Well. The area also includes the Golden Valley Wilderness Study Area, a major portion of which has been recommended as suitable for wilderness designation. The WSA contains the Lava Mountains Vehicle Closure Area (12,864 acres).

Annually Spangler/Red Mountain area accounts for approximately 120,000 visitor days of OHV related touring, 120,000 visitor days of camping and 5,000 visitor days of hunting related use.

Off-highway vehicle route designations are broken down as follows: Open, 85,800 acres; Limited, 11,336 acres, and Closed, 12,864 acres.

The following ACEC plans have been completed: Bedrock Springs, 1987; Christmas Canyon, 1988; Squaw Springs, 1987; and Steam Well, 1982. All of these plans have management actions which include recreation program related actions such as interpretation, signs, OHV restrictions, Ranger resource protection patrols, etc.

Part II. Management Issues

1. User conflicts. The Spangler/Red Mountain area continues to receive a very heavy load of SRUP related OHV competitive events. This is mostly due to closures and restrictions on OHV events in other resource areas such as the Rand Mountains and Jawbone/Butterbret. This has resulted in event course conflicts with other OHV riders and conflicts with non- OHV public land users. This problem could become worse when the City of Ridgecrest OHV Park opens in the 1990's.

2. Resource damage related to recreation. In addition to the impacts on other users, increased number of OHV competitive events are having a negative impact on the natural resources of the area. Many of the area's existing roads and trails are being widened and "whooped out". Encampment areas are being enlarged due to increased numbers of users, from both competitive and free-play riders. Limited use areas surrounding the Jawbone/Butterbret area are receiving



more displaced use due to increased visitation and over-used trails. A lack of Bureau road maintenance funds has allowed many routes to deteriorate.

3. Visitor Safety. Unfenced mining shafts, structures and related equipment pose safety problems for all recreationists in this area.

Part III. Management Objectives

The following objectives will guide management of the Spangler/Red Mountain SRMA:

To protect, enhance, interpret, and maintain the recreational, scenic, cultural, natural resource and wilderness values of the area. Management actions will be directed toward implementing action items in the area's ACEC plans, maintaining physical access to public land resources, providing visitor services and reducing visitor safety problems and recreation user conflicts. Continuing to permit and monitor SRUP events within the Spangler Hills OHV Area, signs for area boundaries and maintaining Ranger patrols will have the highest priorities.

Part IV. Management Program

Phase 1. Complete the recreation action items identified in the ACEC plans completed for the area.

Write a RAMP for the Spangler Hills OHV Area by 1992.

Assist the City of Ridgecrest when needed to implement the Ridgecrest OHV Park. Involve park personnel in the Spangler Hills OHV Plan.

Increase boundary signs and road grading on critical access routes.

Phase 2. Write the recreation management sections of the Golden Valley Wilderness Area Plan (and other wilderness plans if needed).

Implement the Spangler Hills OHV Area RAMP.



EL PASO MOUNTAINS (CA-06504) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$347	\$22	\$2				\$371
Total	\$347	\$22	\$2				\$371

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The El Paso Mountains RMA is located approximately 10 miles southwest of Ridgecrest. The major attraction to the area is it's four wheel drive and OHV touring opportunities, camping, hiking, hunting, visiting old mine sites, and rock hounding. The area contains the Last Chance Canyon ACEC, an outstanding archaeological area.

Annually the RMA accounts for approximately 33,500 visitor days of vehicle touring, 35,000 visitor days of hunting related activity and 11,500 visitor days of non-OHV use.

Off-highway vehicle route designations are broken down as follows: Open, 0 acres; Limited, 82,936 acres; and Closed, 12,064 acres.

The Last Chance Canyon ACEC plan was completed in 1982. The plan calls for interpretation, informational signs, Ranger resource protection patrols and some OHV restrictions.

The entire El Paso Mountains Wilderness Study Area is within the El Paso mountains SRMA. The majority of the WSA has been recommended as suitable for adding to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Visitor Safety. Numerous open mine shafts, old structures and related heavy equipment, narrow mining roads, etc., exist in this area. Many of these items are adjacent to frequently used vehicle touring routes. The fact that the El Paso Mountains are among the most heavily used by current mining operators make this a potentially hazardous situation.

2. Impacts to natural resources from recreation. Increasing use by OHV users on and off designated routes is impacting other natural resources such as archaeological and wildlife values. Many of the roads used in the area were originally mining related but not reclaimed. As local populations and individual mobility increase, impacts to natural resources will continue to increase.

3. User conflicts. Increased OHV use in this area is conflicting with more traditional recreational pursuits such as seasonal hunting, rockhounding, etc.

Part III. Management Objectives

The following objectives will guide management of the El Paso Mountains SRMA:

To protect, enhance, interpret and maintain the recreational, scenic, cultural, natural resource and wilderness



values of the area. Management actions will be directed to implementing action items in the Last Chance Canyon ACEC Plan, maintaining physical and legal access to public land resources, providing visitor services, reducing user conflicts and improving visitor safety. Ranger patrols, signs, hazard reduction and seeking volunteer assistance will receive the highest priorities.

Part IV. Management Program

Phase 1. Continue Ranger patrols and enforcement actions.

Identify and mitigate the area's visitor safety problems.

Complete the implementation of recreation related actions in the Last Chance Canyon ACEC Plan.

Phase 2. Complete and implement the recreation management portions of the El Paso Mountains Wilderness Area Management Plan.



SALINE/EUREKA (CA-06505) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$651	\$67	\$48	\$41			\$807
Total	\$651	\$67	\$48	\$41			\$807

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Saline/Eureka SRMA is located approximately 20 air miles east of Lone Pine. The Saline/Eureka is remote and requires two hours of driving on dirt roads to reach the area. The area contains the Eureka Dunes National Natural Landmark, the Saline Valley Warm Springs, the Saline/Eureka 4x4 Vehicle Corridor and the Saline Valley Marsh ACEC. Most of the area is part of the Saline Valley Wilderness Study Area, the largest WSA recommended suitable for designation in the lower 48 states.

Annually the RMA accounts for approximately 41,500 visitor days of motorized vehicle travel, 45,000 visitor days of camping and 4,200 visitor days of other recreation related activity such as hiking and hunting.

Off-highway vehicle route designations are broken down as follows: Open, 0 acres; Limited, 122,440 acres; and Closed, 2,560 acres.

The following ACEC plans have been completed: Eureka Dunes, 1988; and Saline Valley Marsh, 1982.

The majority of the Saline Valley WSA has been recommended suitable for wilderness designation. This includes all of the Saline/Eureka 4x4 Vehicle Corridor.

Part II. Management Issues

1. User conflicts. Most of the user conflicts in this area over the past 15 years have occurred around the Saline Warm Springs area. Increasing use of this non-developed recreation camping area, especially by clothing-optional hot spring bathers and long-term campers, has required a significant amount of management attention. Conflicts between users are common. There are also frequent complaints between touring recreationists and miners who close off access routes.

2. Visitor safety. Numerous old mine works, open shafts, narrow mining roads, heavy equipment, chemical residues, etc., exist from past mining operations in the area. These hazards pose a threat to recreationists.

Part III. Management Objectives

The following objectives will guide management of the Saline/Eureka SRMA:

1. To protect, enhance, interpret and maintain the recreational, scenic, wilderness, cultural, and natural resource values of the area. Management actions will be directed to implementing action items in the ACEC plans, maintaining physical and legal access to recreation opportunities, providing visitor services, reducing



visitor safety problems, and mitigating user conflicts. Ranger patrols and using volunteer assistance (Warm Springs Host, trail maintenance, etc.) will be stressed.

2. To complete a RAMP to include recreation construction needs to mitigate user conflicts, sanitation problems, and to provide for future wilderness access needs.

Part IV. Management Programs

Phase 1. To complete and maintain the recreation program related items in the area's ACEC plans.

Complete a RAMP by the end of 1993.

To complete the recreation management sections of wilderness management plans starting in 1991.

To increase the level of maintenance on the critical access routes within the area identified in the District Transportation Plan.

Phase 2. Implement the RAMP and wilderness plans identified above.



RAND MOUNTAINS DESERT TORTOISE NATURAL AREA (CA-06506) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91		\$12					\$25
**1990-20	\$190	\$73		\$25			\$288
Total	\$190	\$85		\$25			\$300

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Rand Mountains/Desert Tortoise Natural Area (DTNA) SRMA is located approximately 35 miles southwest of Ridgecrest. The incorporated area of California City makes up the entire southern boundary. The area contains the Desert Tortoise Natural Area ACEC, and the Rand Mountains/Fremont Valley Special Management Area (which includes the West Rand Mountains ACEC). The area outside the DTNA has been used extensively in the past for competitive and casual OHV use, having been an Open OHV Area as late as 1980. The former Open OHV Area is now managed for competitive events with seasonal and event restrictions to protect the desert tortoises and their habitat. A significant number of casual OHV riders still use the several hundred miles of trails around the DTNA. The Rand Mountains area also contains a number of wildlife water guzzlers making hunting for upland game popular on a seasonal basis. An interpretive kiosk at the DTNA also is a popular destination point in the area.

The DTNA ACEC Plan was completed in December, 1988. The West Rand Mountains ACEC plan, a part of the Rand Mountains/Fremont Valley Management Plan, is due to be completed by 1990.

Annually the area accounts for approximately 93,000 visitor days of OHV related vehicle use, 10,000 visitor

days of non-motorized recreation, 72,000 visitor days of camping and 18,000 visitor days of hunting related activity.

Off-highway vehicle route designations are broken down as follows: Open, 5,760 acres (Koehn Dry Lake); Limited, 107,875 acres; and Closed, 16,365 acres.

No wilderness or wilderness study areas are found within this area.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Resource damage related to recreation. By far the most critical concern in the area is the impact of OHV recreation on wildlife habitat, especially that of the Desert Tortoise. The area outside of the "closed" DTNA has been utilized for over thirty years for competitive and casual OHV use. A combination of hundreds of miles of OHV trails, numerous camping areas and access points, a long border with California City and the general open nature of the terrain have made effective management of OHV related impacts very difficult. The former Open Area status of the Rand Mountains and Fremont Valley has compounded the problem of educating the OHV public on the need for a limited trail system. Finding a way to rehabilitate trails that need to be closed while providing for an understandable system for OHV access remains the primary issue in this area.



2. User conflicts. Hunters have complained for years that the heavy OHV traffic in the area effectively prevents them from using the area, even on a seasonal basis. OHV competitive event participants have complained that the Bureau unfairly restricts them without doing an adequate job of controlling the casual OHV riders. Supporters of the Desert Tortoise feel that a great number of the existing recreation opportunities in the area should be reduced to enhance the Tortoise's chance of surviving in this critical habitat area.

3. Visitor safety. Numerous old mining shafts, currently active mining operations, equipment and related materials are scattered throughout the area, with the highest concentration in the eastern end of the Rand Mountains. These operations pose a safety issue to recreation opportunities.

4. Boundary with California City. As indicated in Part 1, the entire southern boundary of the area is formed by California City's northern limits. None of this boundary is identifiable on the ground making effective management of recreational activities impossible. Large OHV related encampments just across the area boundary in California City have serious spillover effects on Bureau land. An identifiable fence with limited access into the area is needed in the future to assist in implementing the ACEC plans.

5. The Rand Mountains and Fremont Valley are two of the last areas in the California desert available for large scale OHV competitive events (even on a seasonal basis). The impact to other OHV areas, if the recreational opportunities in this area are limited, could be considerable.

Part III. Management Objectives

The following objectives will guide management of the Rand Mountains/DTNA SRMA:

To protect, enhance, interpret, and maintain the recreational, wildlife, cultural, scenic and natural resource values of the area. Management actions will be directed to implementing the action items identified in the area's ACEC plans and providing visitor services. Ranger patrols and assistance from volunteer groups will continue to be a high priority.

Part IV. Management Program

Phase 1. Complete the Rand Mountains /Fremont Valley Management Area Plan by 1990.

Continue Ranger patrols and volunteer assistance projects throughout the area.

Phase 2. Implement the ACEC plans.

Stress cooperative management with California City in providing and mitigating OHV opportunities within the area and the immediate northern desert areas.



PALM SPRINGS EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA CA-06601

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91	\$20	\$8			\$248		\$274
**1990-20	\$1,714	\$233	\$495	\$127	\$790	\$60	\$3,419
Total	\$1,734	\$241	\$495	\$127	\$1,036	\$60	\$3,693

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates include BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Palm Springs Extensive RMA includes approximately 600,000 acres of BLM-managed lands in the California Desert Conservation Area, in Riverside County, which are not part of any Special Recreation Management Area. These lands contain a wide variety of resources, and provide a variety of recreational opportunities, including WSAs, ACECs, equestrian and hiking trails in the Coachella Valley Fringe-toed Lizard Preserve, Patton's Desert Training Center camps, off highway vehicle "open areas", natural areas, popular camping areas, four-wheel drive vehicle routes, etc.

No specific plan has been prepared for this RMA. Its management has been directed by the 1980 *California Desert Conservation Area Plan*, ACEC plans for Salt Creek, Mule Mountains, and Patton's Camp, and from the WSA interim management policy. Following Congressional designation of wilderness, such areas would be managed in accordance with area-specific wilderness management plans.

Easement and parcel acquisitions are ongoing in order to provide legal access to Bureau lands, and to protect sensitive resource values. A variety of visitor services are currently provided, and demand is strong for additional visitor services, facilities, and information. Public involvement within the area is high, with a keen interest in public land management, and an aggressive, effective volunteer program is in place.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Resource Protection. Local residents are above average in income and education, and have an above average interest in resource protection and preservation. The population of the Coachella Valley is expected to double by the year 2000, and legislative efforts are underway to protect and/or preserve open space and natural settings.

2. Visitor Services. The mobile and affluent population demands a high quality and level of services in many areas, and demands for informational signs and documents are high.

3. Off-Highway Vehicle Program. Few quality opportunities exist for open area use or designated four-wheel drive touring routes. The California OHV Program offers funding to provide for such areas and routes.

4. Wilderness protection. One area is proposed for wilderness designation and must be protected under the interim management policy prior to designation, then as wilderness thereafter. Management of adjacent lands must be compatible with preserving the wilderness values.

Part III. Management Objectives

Management of the Palm Springs Extensive RMA will be guided by the following objectives:



1. To protect, enhance, and maintain scenic and natural values.
2. To provide quality OHV experiences in appropriate areas.
3. To accommodate commercial and SRUP activities where and when appropriate.
4. To provide clean, well-signed recreation areas and opportunities.
5. To provide a positive, creative environment for volunteers.
6. To provide quality interpretive materials and identify the Bureau as an effective, positive land managing agency.
7. To manage wilderness values effectively and consistently with legislative and administrative directives.
3. Develop and distribute planned, approved publication.
4. Continue and expand outreach and Desert Information Outpost programs.
5. Acquire 4 square miles of land for OHV use.
6. Acquire 8.5 miles of easements for OHV use.
7. Expand volunteer program.
8. Systematically monitor recreation resources and uses.
9. Install 12 California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) boundary signs at 6 major road entrances to heighten Bureau visibility in the public eye.
10. Provide interpretive displays in high use area, especially where resource protection can be enhanced.
11. Rehabilitate recreation areas as necessary, and provide trash facilities where appropriate.

Part IV. The Management Program

1. Complete route designation sign program.
2. Sign and fence, where appropriate, hazards to visitors such as mineshafts.



MECCA HILLS (CA-06602) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$766	\$57	\$148	\$56	\$30	\$495	\$1,552
Total	\$766	\$57	\$148	\$56	\$30	\$495	\$1,552

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Mecca Hills SRMA is located in Riverside County approximately 15 miles east of Indio, and 5 miles north of the Salton Sea. Located on the San Andreas Fault, the area is highlighted by spectacular geologic scenery. Colored canyons and undulating mudhills provide an unusual setting for a variety of recreational and educational opportunities. Of the 41,300 acres contained in the Mecca Hills Recreation Area, 21,000 acres are public lands managed by the BLM.

The existing management program provides for signs along existing routes within the recreation area, periodic surveillance efforts, a seasonal vehicle closure to protect wildlife, and monitoring of visitor use. Because part of the area is within the Mecca Hills Wilderness Study Area, interim management efforts provide additional resource monitoring and protection. The existing recreation area management plan was prepared in 1980, when use levels were a small fraction of today's use. Management prescriptions in that plan have been inadequate to meet resource protection needs or to provide necessary visitor services and interpretation of the unique geological features.

A new draft RAMP has been prepared and will be released for public review by June 1, 1989. It proposes an aggressive program of resource protection through bilingual signs, interpretation, rehabilitation of damaged areas and trails, increased monitoring and patrol, and

reaffirmation of a 6,212 acre wilderness recommendation. The Bureau's wilderness proposal is expected to receive Congressional action in 1991.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Illegal target shooting has caused danger, apprehension, and fear among hikers and other area users.
2. OHV use for access and free play has resulted in a proliferation of trails on hills, ridges, and in washes, and noise has angered non-motorized users.
3. Vandalism has defaced many areas, and household trash has been dumped in many places.
4. Legal visitor access does not exist in many areas currently receiving high use.
5. Little public information is available. Although half of the users are Hispanic, none of the available information is in Spanish.
6. Wilderness management, and compatible management of surrounding lands must be implemented following Congressional designation.
7. Motorized noncompetitive events have historically taken place on existing routes, and are proposed for the future.



8. Unregulated camping has caused extensive, localized site damage.

Part III. Management Objectives

The following objectives will guide management of the Mecca Hills:

1. Acquire legal access and critical lands.
2. Maintain or expand vehicle restrictions to protect the State-listed "rare" bighorn sheep.
3. Enforce Riverside County Ordinance prohibiting firearm use within 200 yards of maintained roads, and establish no-shooting areas.
4. Designate primitive camping areas.
5. Remove graffiti and clean up trash.
6. Implement and enforce route designations.
7. Encourage scientific and educational use.
8. Manage wilderness resources.
9. Develop and provide visitor information and services.
10. Monitor resource conditions and trends.

Part IV. Management Program

The Mecca Hills RAMP will be completed in 1989. Projected implementation actions to resolve the major issues will be accomplished in 1990 and 1991.

Phase 1. (1990)

Enter cooperative agreement and contact private landowners.

Designate camping areas.

Develop loop road in Box Canyon campsite.

Remove trash and graffiti.

Sign area for ownership and access, and shooting restrictions.

Systematically monitor use.

Develop interpretive brochure and self-guiding trail.

Develop map and interpretive display.

Sign WSA boundaries.

Install trash collection facilities.

Begin to monitor sensitive plant and animal population

Phase 2. (1991)

Acquire critical lands and easements.

Continue maintenance and monitoring.

Begin wilderness management.



PCNST/WHITEWATER/MORONGO (CA-06603) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$538	\$185	\$34	\$312	\$50		\$1,099
Total	\$538	\$185	\$34	\$312	\$50		\$1,099

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The PCNST/Whitewater/Morongo SRMA encompasses 110,000 acres located approximately 10 miles north of Palm Springs. It contains 33 miles of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNST), the Whitewater River, the Whitewater and Big Morongo Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), and the Whitewater WSA. The recommended suitable Whitewater WSA is highly colorful and scenic and connects to the existing San Geronio Wilderness managed by the U.S. Forest Service. The Whitewater ACEC was designated in 1980 to recognize important and relevant scenic, wildlife, and cultural (Indian) values. A PCNST maintenance crew found 2 large Indian ollas (jugs) adjacent to the trail in 1987. The Big Morongo ACEC is habitat to over 200 bird species, several of which reach their greatest range extensions here. High levels of non-motorized recreational use take place in the area, and public interest is high. Public tours are conducted by the Sierra Club, California Native Plant Society, and others.

Existing management of the area is diverse and protective of nationally- recognized natural values. Management plans for the two ACECs call for protection and enhancement of recreational opportunities, provisions for visitor services, and monitoring of resources and visitor use. The Whitewater WSA receives interim management protection of wilderness values. No

recreation area management plan has been prepared for the area although scoping for a plan is scheduled for 1989. The plan will be presented for public review in 1990. Private lands control access to segments of the PCNST, and there are no developed trailheads.

Part II. Management Issues

- 1. Access to the PCNST.** Easements need to be acquired to ensure legal access. Developed trailheads would be valuable for visitor services.
- 2. Maintenance of the PCNST,** and restoration of construction damage from construction of a temporary route of the PCNST. Large maintenance crews are required several times annually to replace trails destroyed by landslides, overuse, grazing animals, etc. Visitor safety is a concern in these areas.
- 3. Use monitoring.** Pack animals and aircraft are the most practical means to measure use and user impacts.
- 4. Shooting and vehicle trespass** in the ACECs threaten wildlife and wildlife habitat and have a negative effect on those hiking and engaging in nature studies.
- 5. Management of the Whitewater Wilderness.**



Part III. Management Objectives

Management of the PCNST Whitewater Morongo SRMA will be guided by:

1. Providing appropriate visitor services in a wide variety of settings.
2. Providing legal access and trailheads.
3. Maintaining wilderness and natural values.
4. Offering and enhancing recreation opportunities emphasizing non- motorized uses and the appreciation of natural values.
5. Preparing interpretive aids to benefit visitors.
6. Preparing a PCNST management plan.

Part IV. Management Program

1. A PCNST management plan will be completed in 1990.
2. A Whitewater Wilderness Management Plan will be completed in 1993.
3. PCNST/Whitewater horse patrols will begin in 1991.
4. Critical Whitewater parcels will be acquired by 1995.
5. A PCNST trailhead will be constructed at Mission Hills in 1991.
6. PCNST sign posting will be completed in 1990.
7. Morongo sign posting and fencing will be completed in 1992.



MULE MOUNTAINS/MIDLAND (CA-06604) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)			Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.
*1990-91						
**1990-20	\$799	\$265	\$110	\$176		
Total	\$799	\$265	\$110	\$176		\$1,352

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

Mule Mountains and Midland SRMA are two Long-Term Visitor Areas (LTVA) that have been designated as part of the joint California-Arizona Long Term Visitor Program. Midland is a small, 150 acre semi-developed site located 10 miles north of Blythe. Mule Mountain, a much larger area with 33,500 acres, is located approximately 25 miles southwest of Blythe. Mule Mountain contains two developed sites and provides opportunities for more traditional short-term camping and related recreational pursuits as well as long-term camping. No recreation area management plan exists for these areas, and none is planned. The Bureau has designated campground hosts for the LTVAs, who provide on-site management assistance. Weekly patrols during the cool winter months allow the Bureau to provide minimal maintenance of facilities such as non-potable water, ramadas, picnic tables, and trash cans. Use of the area is expected to increase with knowledge of the popular LTVA program, and with an increase in older, retired Americans seeking the "snowbird" lifestyle.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Current users have mixed desires concerning the level of services provided; some want a higher degree of development.

2. Users desire more and better informational signs and documents, to allow them greater levels of experience and understanding of desert resources and uses.

3. The nearby Chuckwalla State prison has concerned Mule Mountain LTVA visitors. Prison visitors have contributed to day and overnight LTVA use.

Part III. Management Objectives

Management objectives for the Mule Mountains/Midland LTVAs are:

1. To provide limited physical visitor services and facilities to primarily long-term users.
2. To provide user information about regional recreation opportunities.
3. To maintain facilities in a neat, attractive fashion.

Part IV. Management Program

The Mule Mountains/Midland LTVAs management program consists of:

1. Continuing the LTVA host program.
2. Monitoring use of the LTVAs and the resources present.



3. Improving the road in the Midland LTVA by spreading gravel on roadways.
4. Resurfacing the Mule Mountains road and parking system.
5. Developing a solar shower at the Mule Mountains LTVA.
6. Installing a dump station between Wiley Well and Coon Hollow.
7. Installing an informational display in each LTVA.
8. Installing a 2" water pipeline from the prison to the LTVA to provide potable water.



CORN SPRINGS/CHUCKWALLA MOUNTAINS (CA-06605) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$407	\$491	\$87	\$97	\$40	\$700	\$1,822
Total	\$407	\$491	\$87	\$97	\$40	\$700	\$1,822

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Corn Springs/Chuckwalla Mountains SRMA is located in central Riverside County south of Interstate Highway 10 and north of the Imperial County line. It contains the 27 unit Corn Springs developed campground, the historic Bradshaw Trail, and the Corn Spring, Alligator Rock and Chuckwalla Bench ACEC. Corn Spring is situated in a deep canyon in the Chuckwalla Mountains, and is marked by the picturesque Corn Spring Oasis, which contains a stand of more than 60 native California fan palms.

Corn Spring was a major prehistoric Native American occupation site. In more recent years, it served as the home of gold prospectors. Today it is a popular recreation destination, offering a small developed campground and interpretative trail. Corn Spring has been designated as an ACEC in recognition of its outstanding cultural, wildlife, and recreational values. The historic Bradshaw Trail spans a distance of nearly 100 miles through desert washes and scenic bajadas between Indio and Blythe, California. The Bradshaw Trail was originally built as a stagecoach route in 1862 to carry miners and supplies from coastal California to the new found gold fields along the Colorado River.

Today the Bradshaw trail corridor is an important recreation destination as well as a transportation route linking several of the more popular recreation areas within the low desert. Management plans exist for the

three ACECs, but not for the surrounding resource base lands. Those plans provide for signs, campground maintenance, general resource protection, and monitoring. The Bureau proposes wilderness designation of two areas within the Chuckwalla Mountains WSA, on either side of Corn Spring. The Bradshaw Trail is a Riverside County maintained road through this area. Just outside this area is the Mule Mountains Long Term Visitor Area, which contains two former BLM campgrounds, Wiley Well and Coon Hollow, which accommodate many users to this popular recreation area.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Visitor use in the area has increased significantly in the last five years, coinciding with the publication of several articles on the area.
2. Outstanding examples of prehistoric rock art are just outside the Corn Spring campgrounds and visible from the graded access road, and are being vandalized.
3. The campground roads and facilities are deteriorating.
4. Wilderness management is expected to begin in 1991 and will require an extensive sign program and intensive monitoring and surveillance.



5. The desert tortoise, the state reptile and a "sensitive" species, is being proposed for state and federal listing. The tortoise population has decreased in the Chuckwalla Bench, a critical tortoise habitat area.

6. Use levels are expected to increase as "closer in" recreation opportunities are reaching saturation due to an increasing southern California urban population.

Part III. Management Objectives

The following objectives will guide management of the Corn Springs/Chuckwalla Mountains SRMA:

1. Improve and upgrade the Corn Springs campground.
2. Protect Indian rock art and historic resources in the area.
3. Enhance and maintain scenic and recreational resource values.
4. Protect and interpret significant natural resource values.
5. Manage the Chuckwalla Wilderness.
6. Monitor visitor use and resource values.
7. Provide visitor services and information for recreation users.

Part IV. Management Program

1. Corn Springs Campground loop road will be resurfaced, and a new restroom (handicapped accessible) will be constructed.
2. Physical barriers will be installed to prevent further damage to prehistoric Indian resources.
3. A regional recreation guide will be prepared and made available.
4. Additional road access will be developed off the Bradshaw Trail.
5. WSA and Wilderness boundaries will be identified by signs.
6. User surveys will be conducted seasonally.
7. Measures to protect and interpret the desert tortoise will be implemented, and advertised to recreationists.
8. An interpretive display and signs will be designed and installed along the Bradshaw Trail.



RIVERSIDE/BIG MARIA MOUNTAINS (CA-06606) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91		\$12					\$25
**1990-20	\$190	\$73		\$25			\$288
Total	\$190	\$85		\$25			\$300

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Riverside/Big Maria Mountains SRMA is located approximately 20 miles north of Blythe, California, and 5 miles west of the Colorado River. Large sandy wash systems and the hillsides of the Riverside and Big Maria Mountains have become an increasingly popular recreation site for off-highway vehicles. The area is a major OHV recreation destination serving the numerous river camps that line the banks of the Colorado River. These river camps are mainly located on lands owned by the Colorado River Indian Tribes, or managed by the Yuma (Arizona) District office of the BLM.

To date, use levels are low relative to other parts of the California Desert Conservation Area. No Recreation Area Management Plan has been prepared for the area. Thus, the general guidance of the 1980 California Desert Plan applies: vehicles may be used on existing routes of travel. Limited on-the-ground signs or management presence exists today, but use levels are expected to rise sharply before the year 2000. Part of the area contains the Big Maria Mountains WSA, and is protected by wilderness interim management policy.

Part II. Management Issues

The major issue for the Riverside/Big Maria Mountains is the use and management of off-highway vehicles on

public land, the provision of unstructured opportunities for vehicular play, and the effects of such use on prehistoric Indian resources.

Part III. Management Objectives

The following management objectives will guide Bureau actions in the Riverside/Big Maria Mountains:

1. Vehicles will be allowed on existing routes of travel only.
2. The land managing role of the Bureau will be demonstrated.
3. Wilderness values will be maintained pending a Congressional decision.
4. Minimal visitor services will be provided and on-the-ground presence will be increased.

Part IV. The Management Program

The Bureau shall:

1. Sign appropriate roads and routes of travel in the area.



2. Increase field surveillance, and coordinate patrols with the BLM Yuma District Office.
3. Monitor use levels to determine the continuing need for recreational management and planning.
4. Monitor wilderness values to ensure no impairment occurs.
5. Improve the Blythe/Vidal road.
6. Install a repeater at Black Metal to improve radio communication with the Federal Communications Center.



SANTA ROSA MOUNTAINS (CA-06607) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$1,214	\$210	\$72	\$99	\$160	\$40,000	\$41,755
Total	\$1,214	\$210	\$72	\$99	\$160	\$40,000	\$41,755

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Santa Rosa Mountains SRMA is located entirely within Riverside County, west of the Coachella Valley and the Salton Sea, and east of the San Bernardino National Forest. The area rises from below sea level to over 7,000 feet and is valued as a natural viewshed as well as providing excellent primitive recreational opportunities. Primary activities in the area include nature study, photography, hiking, and equestrian use. The area is adjacent to existing California State and National Forest Wilderness areas, and contains the Santa Rosa Mountains Wilderness Study Area. Several locations are used as lookouts for the State-listed "rare" bighorn sheep.

The Santa Rosa Mountains Wildlife Habitat Management Area Plan has been adopted to provide special attention to the bighorn sheep, and provides a framework for cooperative management. The Bureau has proposed 69,316 acres of the 69,642 acre Santa Rosa Mountain WSA for wilderness designation. Until Congress acts, the WSA will be managed to protect wilderness values. A draft Recreation Area Management Plan for the area is in preparation, and is expected to be released for public review by September 30, 1989.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Cooperative management is essential due to the many land-owning interests in the RMA.

2. Legal public access must be assured, as a checker-board land pattern currently exists.

3. Resource protection, especially for bighorn sheep, is necessary.

4. Commercial uses, such as natural history tours and equestrian activities, require SRUP's and use monitoring.

5. Wilderness management must be consistent with adjacent wilderness management of the U. S. Forest Service and California Department of Parks and Recreation.

6. Trail maintenance and construction will be ongoing.

7. Resource and use monitoring will require the purchase, maintenance, and use of pack animals.

8. Reclamation of old mining scars must be accomplished.

Part III. Management Objectives

The following objectives will direct management of the Santa Rosa Mountains SRMA:

1. Maintenance and enhancement of scenic values.



2. Wilderness management following Congressional action.

3. Providing outstanding opportunities for non-motorized forms of recreation.

4. Protecting resource values, especially the bighorn sheep.

5. Developing a cooperative management agreement for the area.

Part IV. The Management Program

A draft Recreation Area Management Plan will be prepared for the area in 1989, and made final in 1990. That plan will resolve known management issues for the area including:

1. Acquisition of easements for foot and equestrian access.

2. Signs in the area for visitor information and resource protection.

3. Defining commercial uses appropriate for the area.

4. Development and maintenance of non-motorized trails.

5. Resource and use monitoring programs.

6. Reclamation of mining scars near Haystack Mountain, in Cathedral Canyon, and elsewhere.

7. Development of a guide to recreation opportunities in the Santa Rosa Mountains.



EL CENTRO EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA CA-06701

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91	\$20	\$8			\$85		\$113
**1990-20	\$5,983	\$927	\$350		\$140		\$7,400
Total	\$6,003	\$935	\$350		\$225		\$7,513

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The El Centro Resource Area Extensive Recreation Management Area (RMA) is located in southeast California, 120 miles east of San Diego and to the west of Yuma, Arizona. The area includes portions of Imperial and San Diego Counties. Most of the area is part of the Congressionally designated California Desert Conservation Area. The area contains two Wilderness Study Areas recommended suitable for wilderness designation. Use consists of dispersed camping, rock hounding, hunting, cross-country travel, hiking and backpacking.

The California Desert Plan was completed in 1980 and the Eastern San Diego County Grazing and Wilderness Management Framework Plan (MFP) was completed in 1981. The primary management objectives were to provide for increased recreation use, minimize the conflicts with grazing, and to protect the area's sensitive resources. Those resources include many cultural resources sites, golden eagles, peninsular bighorn sheep, magic gecko, flat-tailed horn lizards, and several Threatened and Endangered (T&E) plant species. One maintenance worker, one ranger, and two visitor services personnel are assigned management responsibility.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Visitor Safety. The increasing heavy, dispersed public use over large portions of the El Centro Resource Area has led to increasing safety problems. Accident victims experience long delays before receiving initial treatment. The vast, remote area results in delays in accidents being reported, and in locating and treating the victim in spite of the excellent working relations between BLM rangers, the Imperial County Sheriffs office, and De Anza Search and Rescue Team. BLM rangers and visitor services personnel are often the closest and first responders. A minimum of 5% per year increase in recreation use is expected for the next eleven years. The increased usage will be accompanied by more accidents.

Population projections for the San Diego Standard Metropolitan Statistical Unit calls for much larger increases. Sanitation problems are expected to become a management problem as visitation increases.

2. Recreation Facility Development. New facilities will be needed to minimize the resource damage caused by the increase in recreation use. Trailheads and trails are needed to provide access to Hell Hole Flats in Anza Borrego Desert State Park and to three wilderness areas. The trailheads would consist of toilets and graded areas for vehicle parking. It will be necessary to acquire 28.5 miles of easements for access to the trailheads.



3. Visitation Statistics and Trends. Existing sampling is inadequate to detect trends in visitation and use of the area. A sampling model needs to be developed in association with the California Desert District Office and the USFS Experiment Station in Riverside, California.

4. Interpretation and Outreach Programs. A special challenge exists for reaching the visitors who prefer dispersed recreation by:

A. Displays at trade shows and fairs in Imperial and San Diego counties.

B. Kiosks and interpretive displays at trailheads, and points of concentration such as Picacho State Recreation Area and Anza Borrego Desert State Park.

C. Update and/or add displays to rest areas along Interstate Highway 8.

D. Develop a brochure of the Tumco area for rock hounding and hunting.

E. Develop joint exhibits compatible with USFS exhibits for Descanso Ranger Station and the Laguna Recreation Area.

F. Salton Sea Naval Test Base—a military base to be closed by 1993. A study is needed to determine if the base can be cleaned to BLM's standards and be used for recreation. The base could provide new high density recreation sites as the existing area becomes consistently filled. Part of the base is within the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge. The study should be a joint BLM-USFWS venture to determine which, if any, agency should assume management of the area.

Part III. Management Objectives

Objectives to guide the management of the El Centro Extensive RMA are:

1. To protect, enhance and maintain the recreational, scenic, cultural, and natural resource values while providing a quality, dispersed desert experience. Management actions will be directed to maintaining the wild and recreational characteristics of the area.
2. To provide for the public safety of visitors to the area. This will be accomplished through outreach efforts by visitor information specialists, rangers, and unmanned interpretive kiosks.
3. To provide recreation opportunities to meet the increasing demands upon the area and to better understand visitor demographics.

Part IV. Management Programs

In decreasing order of priority and scheduling.

1. Mitigate visitor impacts when visitation impacts upon sensitive resources shows a need.
2. Maintain or improve the level of visitor safety.
3. Provide displays to fairs and trade shows in San Diego.
4. Increased visibility and interpretation through additional signs, kiosks, brochures and other handouts.
5. Develop new campgrounds at the Salton Sea Naval Test Base and within the Milpitas patrol sector.



IMPERIAL DUNES (CA-06702) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91	\$722	\$452	\$1,544	\$5			\$2,723
**1990-20	\$5,083	\$3,096	\$8,765	\$2,573	\$3	\$6	\$19,521
Total	\$5,805	\$3,548	\$10,309	\$2,578	\$3	\$6	\$22,244

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The 175,000 acre Imperial Dunes Special Recreation Management Area contains the largest mass of sand dunes in California. The Imperial Dunes cover an area over 40 miles long and average five miles in width. They also extend about three miles beyond the U.S. border into Mexico.

Imperial Dunes is the most heavily and intensively used Off-Highway Vehicle recreation area in the California Desert with an annual use of 792,000 Visitor Use Days (VUDs). The dunes system is traversed by two major east- west highways (State Highway 78 and Interstate Highway 8) which provide access from the major urban areas of Los Angeles, San Diego, Phoenix and Tucson. All of these cities are within a day's drive of the Imperial Sand Dunes. One Outstanding Natural Area, two WSAs (one suitable, one non- suitable), an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), a ranger station, and two semi-developed non-fee campgrounds are located in the area. The ranger station is in operation every weekend from October thru May.

A Recreation Area Management Plan was completed in July 1987. A permanent and seasonal staff of eleven persons have been assigned management responsibility for the Imperial Sand Dunes.

Since 1980 through 1991 there have been 19 projects implemented with funds totalling \$5,645,000 from the California OHV grant program.

Part II. Major Issues

- 1. Continue to implement and update** the existing Imperial Dunes RAMP.
- 2. Visitor Safety.** Due to overcrowding of camping and riding areas we need a coordinated plan addressing emergency services and public safety issues; training, education, sanitation, rules, etc.
- 3. Wilderness Areas.** Continue interim management of WSAs. In the event of wilderness designation, a Wilderness Management Plan will be prepared and the affected WSA will be managed according to BLM's Wilderness Management Policy. In the event that Congress releases WSA 362 the management will remain unchanged unless the area is reassigned to a different multiple-use class through the plan amendment process.
- 4. Visitor Services.** Increase public contacts and education programs emphasizing resource protection and safety themes. Continue developing public outreach and volunteer programs, and encourage cooperative agreements with user groups. Develop and imple-



ment an interpretive prospectus for the area, (eg., contact station, desert outposts, wayside exhibits, signs, brochures, and evening programs).

5. Resource Protection. Need to continue monitoring and generating baseline data for sensitive plant and wildlife species (eg., sand food, Wiggins' croton, desert tortoise, Colorado Desert fringe-toed lizard). Need to increase patrol and enforcement especially at Buttercup, Ogilby, and Mammoth Wash, and improve enforcement of existing resource protection vehicle closures.

Part III. Management Objectives

Improve management capability to provide for optimum recreational use of motorized and non-motorized recreational areas and to alleviate safety and overcrowding problems while maintaining a high level of resource protection.

Management actions include monitoring of sensitive biological and cultural resources and recreation use, and protecting the suitability of wilderness study areas for wilderness designation with strict adherence to the Bureau's Interim Management Policy. Provide for public contact and interpretation programs which emphasize safe vehicle operation and sensitive resources protection themes.

Part IV. Management Program

The Imperial Dunes Recreation Area Management Plan was completed in 1987. The plan provides a comprehensive scheduling of management actions, through the year 2000, dependent upon available funding levels and actual trends in recreational demand, use levels, and resource conditions during the life of the plan.

Phase 1. Implement facility development emphasizing improved public access, parking and sanitation, while minimizing operations and maintenance costs in the Glamis and Buttercup Valley areas. Facility development will not occur unless staffing, resource protection, and maintenance funding for the same level is available.

Phase 2. Continue to operate and maintain existing facilities. Develop full OHV access within the Buttercup Valley Open Area (OHV crossing of I-8 and the All-American Canal). Develop Mammoth Wash and alternative high-density use areas if demand cannot be accommodated in the other Class I areas.



McCain Valley (CA-06703) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquls.	Land Acquls.	
*1990-91	\$16	\$40					\$56
**1990-20	\$748	\$611	\$869	\$80		\$550	\$2,858
Total	\$764	\$651	\$869	\$80		\$550	\$2,914

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

McCain Valley Special Recreation Management Area is an area of 39,000 acres, located 70 miles east of San Diego and 60 miles west of El Centro, California in the El Centro Resource Area of the California Desert District. Situated in the broad rolling chaparral upland of the In-Ko-Pah Mountains at an average elevation of about 4000 feet, the area is strewn with granite formations and boulders of many sizes. The area contains two developed campgrounds, hiking and equestrian trails and the Lark Canyon OHV Area that provides about 30 miles of trails for vehicles less than 40 inches wide.

McCain Valley averages about 30,000 visitor use days a year. This includes OHV users, horseback riders, hikers, and hunters.

The existing Recreation Area Management Plan was completed in 1979 and intends to deal with the realities of McCain Valley by channeling existing use into appropriate areas where adverse environmental impacts and recreational conflicts can be held to a minimum and provide a quality experience for all visitors. This would involve the designation of three recreation management zones: 1) Recreation Facility; 2) Multiple Use; and 3) Proposed Natural Area. Very few of the primary management objectives in the plan have been met at this time.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Development of an interpretive informational program. Develop an interpretive prospectus for McCain Valley to acquaint visitors with McCain Valley's unique natural values and help gain public acceptance for the management of the area.
2. Protect the Bighorn Sheep habitat area of eastern McCain Valley. Protect the habitat area while providing for the recreational utilization of the eastern side of the valley.
3. Promote appropriate vehicle use. Encourage vehicle use that is in line with the designated uses of the area.
4. Decrease the amount of vandalism. The destruction of signs and fencing is an area of concern.
5. Fence recreation facilities to keep livestock out. McCain Valley has livestock grazing permits issued for the area and fencing around campgrounds and the OHV use area is in need of replacement.

Part III. Management Objectives

The following objectives will guide management of McCain Valley:

1. Provide for a variety of recreational opportunities



commensurate with available resources, existing land and recreational use patterns.

2. Protect the integrity of the peninsular bighorn sheep habitat area of the eastern McCain Valley while providing for the recreational utilization of the habitat area. This may be accomplished by closing the area to vehicle use and limiting length of stay at wildlife waters to 30 minutes. Camping will not be permitted within 200 yards of all designated wildlife waters.

3. Provide for visitor safety and resource protection by adding a ranger staff to the El Centro Area office to patrol in the McCain Valley.

4. Develop an interpretive and informational program to gain the public's acceptance of the recreation management plan by developing a visitor contact station, interpretive sites and interpretive road.

Repair and construct fencing around recreation facilities to keep livestock out of the campgrounds and OHV areas.

Acquire recreation land for self-guided interpretive trail and Pepperwood hiking trail.

Construct Pepperwood hiking trail and trail camp.

Phase 2. Construct a visitor contact station near the entrance to McCain Valley.

Construct a primitive camping area at the trail head for Pepperwood Hiking Trail for trail users who choose not to camp in Cottonwood campground.

Update the McCain Valley Recreation Management Plan.

Part IV. Management Program

The McCain Valley Recreational Management Plan (1979) included the following major management actions which are required to resolve the major issues:

Phase 1. Construct an interpretive road, Carrizo Corridor Scenic Overlook, and Bow Willow Canyon Interpretive site.



YUHA DESERT/WEST MESA (CA-06704) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91	\$153	\$12					\$165
**1990-20	\$1,515	\$755	\$467	\$469			\$3,206
Total	\$1,668	\$767	\$467	\$469			\$3,371

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I. Background

The Yuha Desert/West Mesa Special Recreation Management Area is adjacent to the Mexican border in western Imperial County. Four ACECs, one Outstanding Natural Area, one National Natural Landmark, three WSAs recommended suitable for wilderness, and three OHV open areas are within the area. In 1985, the Superstition Mountain area was brought under BLM management through an amendment to the California Desert Plan and a cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Navy.

Most of the 43,200 visits to the areas variety of natural and cultural resources came from the nearby San Diego metropolitan area. Casual and competitive OHV use are the main forms of recreation. In 1984 there were 18 competitive events which accounted for 14,000 VUDs. In 1988 there were 15 competitive events associated with OHV use or camping, sightseeing, and rock and fossil collecting. Non-OHV use include camping, hiking, nature study, visiting archaeological sites and hunting.

At present there are no developed recreation sites in the area. Camping is generally dispersed and unrestricted. One hardened site was constructed (Dunaway Staging Area) to be used for race pits and camping in the Yuha Basin. No hiking trails, rest rooms, water, or trash containers exist. The Jacumba Outstanding Natural Area and the Yuha Desert interpretive brochures are guides to the area.

Several historic trails cross the Yuha Desert/West Mesa area. These are the DeAnza route, the Southern Emigrant Trail, and the Butterfield Stage route. The DeAnza route has been proposed as a National Historic Trail. A recreational OHV trail, the San Felipe Corridor has been planned and surveyed as part of the State Off-Highway Trail System.

Part II. Management Issues

1. Resource protection. The increasing casual use of remote section 5 is combining with the construction of roads and transmission lines to cause the deterioration of sensitive cultural (e.g. intaglios, or geoglyphs) and wildlife resources such as the flat-tailed lizard.

2. Recreation Use. OHV use is increasing with the promotion of races and increased spectator participation. Overcrowding and limiting of use in Anza Borrego Desert State Park, Imperial Snad Dunes and the general population boom in San Diego County will cause dramatic increases in use. Providing a quality recreation experience will be the challenge while protecting sensitive recreation resources.

3. Recreation Facilities. Roads and routs of travel are the only existing recreation facilities. Litter and refuse is a problem. A strategy for dealing with the trash has to be developed. First priority is to teach the public to carry out their trash. The last resort is to provide trash



collection at strategic areas. Trailheads into wilderness areas will have to be developed to minimize impacts from visitor parking and hiking.

4. Visitor Safety. Low level military flights, bombs and gunnery ranges nearby create an environment where a plane crash or exploding ordinance has involved visitors. Illegal activities occurring along the International Border could also involve visitors. Coordination of programs with the Border Patrol for public safety is critical.

Part III. Management Objectives.

The following objectives will guide the management of the Yuha/West Mesa Special Recreation Management Area:

1. Protect, enhance and maintain the recreational, scenic, cultural and natural resource values of the area and provide for a quality recreation experience for up to 300,000 visitors per year.
2. Maintain and enhance habitat values for the flat-tailed lizard while allowing increased recreational use of the area including competitive OHV racing of up to 30 events per year.

3. Increase visitor awareness of natural and cultural values and support for BLM management programs through interpretation and public outreach programs.

4. Maintain and provide additional public access and recreation facilities that will enhance resource protection and management.

Part IV. Management Program

1. Complete recreation area management plans for the area and obtain reliable visitor statistics.
2. Revise the Jucumba Outstanding Natural Area Management Plan and complete project and activity plans for the Yuha, West Mesa and Jucumba and DeAnza National Historic Trail.
3. Monitor and manage the OHV program to avoid conflicts with the flat-tailed horned lizard.
4. Upgrade recreation facilities.
5. Develop and implement an interpretive plan.



EL CENTRO LONG-TERM VISITOR AREAS (CA-06705) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$482	\$67	\$87	\$121			\$757
Total	\$482	\$67	\$87	\$121			\$757

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I.—Background

Each year thousands of people from the colder regions of the United States and Canada make their winter home in recreational vehicles parked on public land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the Lower Colorado River region of Arizona and Southern California. While some visitors choose to isolate themselves from others, a vast majority tend to congregate together into relatively large, high-density "snowbird" communities.

During the past twenty-five years, this activity has gained increasing popularity, especially with retirees and senior citizens. As visitor numbers rose, new areas of public land were subjected to long-term occupancy, and adverse impacts to natural resource values were identified and/or suspected. These increases in use led BLM to take interest in developing a long-range solution to the "snowbird" situation.

In 1983, the Bureau of Land Management's California Desert and Yuma District offices developed a comprehensive, regional "snowbird" management program intended to reduce resource damage, maintain adequate health and safety standards, and provide a degree of stability to the long-term visitor.

The program involved four basic components: 1) identification and designation of a number of Long-Term Visitor Areas (LTVAs); 2) issuance of Special Recrea-

tion Use Permits for long-term occupancy of these sites; 3) institution of length-of-stay limitations on recreation and other occupancy on public lands outside designated LTVAs; and 4) installation of basic sanitary and other facilities to reduce impacts to water quality and sanitation due to extended occupancy.

Within the El Centro Resource Area, the primary management objectives were met with the designation of four LTVAs, the establishment of an LTVA permit system with permit fees, and the institution of 14-day camping limits on non-LTVA lands. All of El Centro's LTVAs are undeveloped, therefore camping vehicles are required to be self-contained. The required permit enables visitors to camp for up to 7 months during the September 15—April 15 season. Permits are honored in all LTVAs in the California Desert and Yuma Districts.

Part II.—Management Issues

1. Public Health and Safety. Potential health problems related to illegal dumping of sewage and litter have been identified in LTVAs. There is real concern on the part of the public that the cumulative impact of years of intense use will damage water quality and surface resources. "Snowbird" use patterns have also put a strain on existing law enforcement and emergency services within the county as established areas are generally located away from population centers.



2. Public Involvement. There has been minimal participation by LTVA users in the operation of the LTVAs. It has been difficult to recruit hosts and there is no organized volunteer group to help with resource rehabilitation and maintenance projects. Public outreach has been minimal with very little interpretive information available to the LTVA visitors. Successful implementation of the LTVA Management Plan depends on BLM's ability to make use of the talents, skills, and abilities of the long-term visitors themselves, through the BLM volunteer program.

3. Site Development. Signs at the entrance to the LTVAs have faded and need maintenance. Additional signs are needed to direct people to the LTVAs. Roads within some LTVAs need to be maintained.

4. Designation of Additional LTVAs. To date, the 4 LTVAs have been sufficient and in fact one LTVA (Dunes Vista) receives almost no use. However, if LTVA visitation continues to rise, it may be necessary to designate additional LTVAs.

Part III.—Management Objectives

The following objectives will guide management of the El Centro Resource Area LTVAs:

1. Provide quality long-term camping opportunities on the public land at a level sufficient to meet public demands over the next decade (1990-2000), while minimizing environmental impacts.

2. Develop programs to encourage user participation in the management of LTVAs, in order to reduce management costs, promote good communication between BLM and the long-term visitors, and promote understanding and acceptance of rules and permit stipulations.

Part IV.—Management Program

The Long Term Visitor Area Management Plan was completed in 1984. The plan includes the following major management actions which are required to resolve the major issues:

Phase 1. Increase Public Involvement and Awareness. Upgrade existing host station sites. Increase the number of volunteer hosts. Initiate volunteer resource rehabilitation and maintenance projects. Increase the availability of interpretive information. Upgrade the condition of signs.

Phase 2. Install facilities necessary to reduce impacts to water quality and improve sanitation. Because of the lack of gray water holding facilities in most recreational vehicles, installation of one gray water dump station at each of the Pilot Knob, Tamarisk, and Hot Spring LTVAs will be a priority item. Installation of a sewage dumping facility at Hot Spring LTVA will be a second priority. An alternate option would be to institute a concession agreement with a local sanitation firm which would pump out holding tanks and provide drinking water for a fee.

Phase 3. Increase staffing. In addition to workmonths for volunteer program administration and liaison work, additional workmonths are also required for visitor and resource protection patrol coverage.

**BARSTOW EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA CA-06801****Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs**

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91	\$10	\$4					\$14
**1990-20	\$5,586	\$197	\$632	\$184	\$20		\$6,619
Total	\$5,596	\$201	\$632	\$184	\$20		\$6,633

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I.—Background

The approximate 2,300,000 acres Barstow Extensive Recreation Management Area is comprised of all public lands in the Barstow Resource Area which are not included in its nine SRMAs. This area contains a myriad of landform and topography. The area includes one developed and fifteen undeveloped recreation sites. Most recreation occurring within the area is dispersed. Primary recreation use totals 80,000 visits (258,400 visitors hours) per year for the following activities: camping, hunting, hiking, horseback riding, rock-hounding, photography, wildlife observation, vehicle touring, target shooting, mountain biking, picnicking, and general desert enjoyment.

The existing management program consists of visitor service through BLM ranger patrols. This is generally on a "hit or miss" basis because of the dispersed nature of the recreational use. The fifteen undeveloped sites are primitive camping areas scattered throughout the area in some of the more pristine locations.

The developed site is the Calico Early Man Site near Yermo, California. This site is managed through a Cooperative Management Agreement with the Friends of Calico Early Man Site, Inc. The "Friends" operate the interpretive programs and are responsible for maintenance at the site for which they receive funding from the BLM.

Specific recreation management plans do not exist for the area, however, recreation management is addressed in other planning documents. Examples of these documents are Allotment Management Plans, ACEC Management Plans, and Wilderness Study Reports. Responsibility for carrying out this program is divided among the Visitor Services, Recreation and Wilderness Branch staff.

Part II.—Major Issues

1. Access to future designated wilderness is unknown.
2. Visitor use may be exceeding recreational carrying capacities in some areas of the ERMA.
3. Vehicle access and controlling inappropriate or illegal OHV use.
4. Dispersed recreational use limits current visitor services.
5. Continuation of the Cooperative Management Agreement (CMA) with the Friends of Calico Early Man Site, Inc.
6. Proliferation of vandalism and littering.



7. The increasing number of local residents using Grapevine Canyon Area and potential impact on the scenic values for the nearby Victor Valley.

8. Lack of data on small areas which have high value as a site for specific recreational pursuits.

Part III.—Management Objectives

The following objectives will guide management of the Barstow Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA).

1. To provide for a wide range of recreational opportunities for all desert users, while emphasizing the conservation and preservation of the desert resources.

2. To gather baseline data on recreational use and values, and continually monitor the resources to maintain a quality recreational experience.

3. To protect the desert user and the resources through an expanded visitor services program including ranger patrols, interpretive media, public outreach, and public involvement.

4. Where necessary provide facilities to increase public safety, enhance recreation experiences, and aid in resource protection.

Part IV.—Management Program

Phase 1. Upgrade existing recreational data through increased ranger patrols and field reconnaissance by specialists. Establish a monitoring program for those areas not covered in "operational plans" yet have high recreational use or value. Develop site-specific solutions to areas impacted by users. Expand visitor services and additional signs to improve the public awareness when they are on public land.

Phase 2. Maintain and upgrade facilities at Calico Early Man Site. Do a feasibility study on the potential for working with other government entities to provide for regional recreation within the Grapevine Canyon Area. Develop access to designated wilderness areas.



**STODDARD/JOHNSON (CA-06803)
SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA**

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91	\$315	\$22	\$2,304			\$252	\$3,582
**1990-20	\$1,860	\$1,540	\$6,989	\$2,684	\$279	\$2,902	\$16,218
Total	\$2,715	\$1,562	\$9,293	\$2,684	\$279	\$3,154	\$19,800

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I.—Background

The 532,000 acre Stoddard/Johnson SRMA is located south/southeast of Barstow. The area includes two major off-highway vehicle (OHV) areas and a competitive corridor connecting them. The California Desert Plan designated these areas as OHV areas along with two ACECs; Yucca Rings and Creosote Rings. The primary recreation activities are organized and unorganized OHV use. Other activities include; camping, sightseeing, wildlife observation, photography, hiking, rock climbing, target shooting, hunting, land sailing, rock hounding, and model rocket and airplane flying. These activities account for 299,700 visits (1,280,300 visitor hours) per year. A small sink containing a large number of petroglyphs is located north of the Johnson Valley OHV Area. These petroglyphs and the ACECs provide a good opportunity to interpret prehistoric culture and unusual plant assemblages. The area is patrolled by two BLM Rangers to provide resource protection, law enforcement, visitor information, sign maintenance, and emergency medical assistance. Three volunteers assist BLM by patrolling to provide visitor information and assistance, and sign maintenance. Permits are issued by the OHV Coordinator for sales, filming and competitive events. The OHV Coordinator also provides use supervision. The access roads are maintained under contract while the primitive staging and camping areas and race courses are maintained by BLM. Both ACECs are monitored annually to evaluate the adequacy of protective measures.

The draft Johnson Valley OHV Area Management Plan was completed in March, 1989 with the final scheduled for July, 1989. The Stoddard Valley OHV Area planning process began in March, 1989 with the draft plan scheduled for completion in October, 1989. While no project plans have been initiated, OHV area brochures are available and essential signs are in place. Plans for both ACECs were completed in 1982 and are currently being implemented.

Part II.- Management Issues

The major recreation related issues within the Stoddard/Johnson Special Recreation Management Area center around OHV use and target shooting activities.

1. Inadvertent OHV trespass and trail proliferation is impacting private and public land causing damage to sensitive resources such as ACECs, wildlife and their habitats, and livestock.
2. Visitor safety is impaired by open mine shafts and pits, target shooting, cattle in race areas, inadvertent military vehicle use and deteriorating conditions of some race courses, staging, and camping areas.
3. Management of OHV recreation and development of facilities should strive to provide the appropriate mixture of organized vs. unorganized opportunities.



Part III.—Management Objectives

Provide family-oriented and organized OHV recreation opportunities and visitor services in a relatively safe environment and in a manner compatible with other resource allocations.

Part IV.—Management Program

Phase 1. Acquire non-federal lands and right-of-way easements. Provide visitor services including: area patrols, information, signs, law enforcement, emergency medial service, sanitation facilities and maintenance.

Reduce hazards by fencing, covering, or marking mines and pits.

Monitor visitor use, resource impacts, and conflicts through patrols and flights.

Amend the Desert Plan to provide improved management.

Continue to issue permits for sales, filming and competitive events.

Phase 2. Develop, improve and maintain access roads, internal and connector OHV area trails, staging and camping areas.

Institute a mineral withdrawal for the primary staging and camping areas.

Reclaim intensively impacted public land adjacent to the OHV area. Fence OHV area boundaries to prevent conflicts.

Conduct a visitor survey and annual reports for future implementation. Conduct field examination of known high sensitivity sites to ascertain the current resource condition and to minimize potential resource conflicts.



EL MIRAGE (CA-06804) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91	\$835	\$210	\$781	\$20	\$1,067	\$1,750	\$4,663
**1990-20	\$3,734	\$784	\$430	\$1,372	\$5,850		\$12,170
Total	\$4,569	\$994	\$1,211	\$1,392	\$6,917	\$1,750	\$16,833

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I.—Background

The 24,000 acre El Mirage SRMA (also defined as the El Mirage Cooperative Management Area) is located in southern California, 20 miles northwest of Victorville. The area is less than a two hour drive from the Los Angeles basin. The dominant natural feature within the area is a 2 x 6 mile dry lakebed. Historic use of the El Mirage area includes off-highway vehicle (OHV) use, other recreation uses (including ultralights, gyrocopters, gliders, hang-gliders, model airplanes, landyachts, and vehicle speed trails), grazing, mining and commercial filming. Annually there are 122,300 visits (335,100 hours) to the area. Approximately 85% of the use is associated with OHV recreation activities. The area has long been recognized as vital in providing regional recreational opportunities for southern California. It is also used on a daily basis by the Hollywood filming industry for the same reasons that attract recreationists; the wildland setting, proximity to Los Angeles, and the unusual natural features.

Existing BLM management consists of maintaining the primary access road, signs and visitor contact. In November of 1988 an Interagency Agreement established the El Mirage Cooperative Management Area as a partnership among the Counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino, the State of California—Department of Parks and Recreation, the Off-Highway Motorized Vehicle Recreation Commission, and the BLM.

The Interagency Agreement defined the roles and responsibilities for each of the cooperating parties. BLM has been designated lead agency, and as such, is in the process of preparing the management plan which will be completed in 1989. Management actions will include signs, visitor services, enforcement, permit compliance, resource monitoring and protection, and outreach with the users and local communities.

San Bernardino County will function as acquisition and development agent for the Management Area, acquiring over \$8 million in private property and will design and construct over \$1 million in facilities. Los Angeles County will provide avenues for education and outreach with users, the bulk of which reside in the Los Angeles basin.

The State of California will provide the majority of funding for the Management Area via the "green sticker" grant program, including acquisition, development, and day to day operations and maintenance. The balance of the funding will be from other sources, including but not limited to, BLM appropriated funds, other types of grants, and the other cooperators.

Part II.—Major Issues

1. Trespass on private land.—Nearly all of the private land within the Management Area is under absentee ownership (approx. 12,000 acres), and unintentional



trespass on this private land has, for the most part, been tolerated or ignored by the absentee landowners. However, trespass on occupied private land adjacent to the area became such a problem that local residents have demanded a solution.

2. Health and safety. The lack of management of recreation use in the area has resulted in other problems for local residents, recreational users, the Sheriff's Department, and the BLM. In addition to trespass, these other problems include littering, illegal shooting, abandoning stolen vehicles, using illegal fireworks, disposing of raw sewage, destroying Joshua trees, destroying the lakebed surface by creating ruts, conflicting recreational uses, interfering with mining operations, vandalism to buildings, signs and fences, destroying agricultural crops, and illegal use of county roads by off-highway vehicles.

Part III.—Management Objectives

To protect the public's recreation opportunities in a multiple-use context, while protecting adjacent land consistent with applicable County General Plans.

Part IV.—Management Program

1. Establish a Steering Committee between cooperating parties for project oversight and direction.
2. Provide visitor services including signs, brochures, interpretation, patrol and law enforcement, and emergency medical services.
3. Acquire private lands and right-of-way easements.
4. Construct a headquarters facility, boundary barricade, entry stations, and vault toilets.
5. Pave the access road and improve the internal access network.
6. Develop a visitor and resource monitoring program.
7. Issue permits for commercial and recreational activities.
8. Enforce State and County laws relative to OHV violations on private land surrounding the Management Area.
9. Collect entry fees under the auspices of San Bernardino County and deposit such funds in a project trust account.
10. Establish a Cooperating Association to focus on volunteer efforts and user support.



AFTON CANYON (CA-06805) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$684	\$243	\$10	\$55			\$992
Total	\$684	\$243	\$10	\$55			\$992

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I.—Background

The 41,000 acre Afton Canyon SRMA is located 38 miles northeast of Barstow, California in San Bernardino County. Afton Canyon is the only area on Public Lands containing surface flow of the Mojave River. This spectacular river gorge riparian area is often called the "Grand Canyon of the Mojave".

The area contains a 22 site developed fee campground. It is bisected by the historic Mojave Road. Primary recreation use totals 7,900 visits (43,400 visitor hours) per year for the following activities: Off-highway vehicle travel, photography, wildlife observation, camping, hiking, hunting, rockhounding, scenic viewing, vehicle touring, and target shooting.

The existing management program consists of maintaining the developed campground, visitor services work with all recreationists, coordination with groups involving the Mojave Road, resource education and law enforcement contacts for inappropriate off-highway vehicle use, and target shooting. Afton Canyon is in Ranger Sector 86, which contains approximately 550,000 acres of patrol responsibility for the sector ranger.

The draft Afton Area Management Plan was completed in September, 1988. The final management plan is scheduled to be completed in 1989. Project plans have not been completed to date.

Part II.—Major Issues

1. Visitor Safety.—Target shooting in the canyon has become a major problem. The final plan will eliminate target shooting in the ACEC and restrict legal hunting to shotguns with non-solid projectiles only.

2. Vehicle Use.—Portions of the Afton Canyon Area are receiving resource damage due to off-highway vehicle use. The Mojave Road runs through the riparian river bottom.

Vehicle route access has been largely unregulated in the past causing degradation of visual and other resource values throughout the area.

3. Camping.—Camping has been allowed throughout the area causing resource damage and use of some areas for staging of off-highway vehicle free-play.

4. Law Enforcement and Visitor Services. Increased emphasis must be placed on law enforcement and visitor services programs in Afton Canyon.

Part III.—Management Objective

To provide for low impact recreation uses in a manner compatible with protection of sensitive riparian values, visual resources, wildlife habitat, and visitor safety.



Part IV.—Management Program

The Afton Area Management Plan will be completed in 1989. The plan includes the following management actions to resolve the major issues:

Phase 1. Through sign posting, various vehicle barriers, and printed literature, reroute the Mojave Road out of the riparian area.

Through sign posting, increased education, law enforcement and barriers, eliminate OHV free-play areas and focus use on open routes of travel only.

Rehabilitate all OHV free-play areas and closed routes.

Through visitor services, emphasize low impact recreation opportunities of the area.

Continue operation of the developed campground and bring it up to BLM maintenance standards. Add a group fee camping area to the Afton Canyon Campground in the "dry camp" area.

Phase 2. Develop an equestrian and group camping area by providing water, corrals, and access in the northwest portion of the area. Through education and law enforcement, eliminate target shooting in the ACEC and enforce the shotgun-only hunting regulation.



SUPERIOR/RAINBOW (CA-06806)
SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA
 Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquls.	Land Acquls.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$902	\$272	\$26	\$47			\$1,247
Total	\$902	\$272	\$26	\$47			\$1,247

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I.—Background

The Superior/Rainbow SRMA is located 6 to 25 miles north-northwest of Barstow, California in San Bernardino County. This area contains the Rainbow Basin ACEC, the Black Mountain ACEC, the Harper Lake ACEC, and Superior Dry Lakes. The Owl Canyon Campground, a 31 site developed fee area, is located in Rainbow Basin. The Black Mountain Cultural ACEC includes Inscription Canyon, a popular petroglyph area. Superior Dry Lakes are nationally known for their land sailing opportunities.

The Rainbow Basin area is used extensively for geological and paleontological study. Primary recreation use in this area totals 36,978 visits (122,100 visitor hours) per year for the following activities: Off-highway vehicle travel, outdoor classroom, geological and paleontological study, cultural resource enjoyment, photography, hiking, wildlife observation, camping, landsailing, rockhounding, vehicle touring, hunting, and target shooting.

The existing management program consists of maintaining the developed campground, visitor services work with all recreationists, controlling inappropriate or illegal OHV use, maintaining Superior Dry Lakes for landsailing, and operating an outdoor classroom with local schools in Owl Canyon. The Superior/Rainbow SRMA contains approximately 500,000 acres of patrol responsibility for the sector ranger.

A management plan for the Black Mountain Cultural ACEC was completed in 1988. A management plan for the Rainbow Basin ACEC is scheduled to be completed in 1989. There have been no recreation project plans completed to date.

Part II.—Major Issues

- 1. Access.** An access route network needs to be established and controls placed on inappropriate and illegal OHV use.
- 2. Camping.** The developed fee campground in Owl Canyon is inadequate to handle equestrian and group camping needs.
- 3. Landsailing.** The Superior Dry Lakes need to be maintained for landsailing.
- 4. Visitor Services.** The visitor services staff cannot adequately provide for visitor needs in the area.
- 5. Interpretive and Hiking Trails.** Demand for interpretive and hiking trail opportunities is increasing and Rainbow Basin can fulfill this need.



Part III.—Management Objectives

1. The BLM will maintain and develop a full range of recreational opportunities within the Superior/Rainbow SRMA in a manner compatible with protection of other resource values.
2. The BLM will develop a visitor services program for this area to enhance and increase visitor enjoyment and use of the area and its unique range of recreation opportunities.

Part IV.—Management Program

Phase 1. Improve recreational vehicle access to allow for visitors to take full advantage of recreation opportunities and control inappropriate or illegal OHV use.

Continue operation of the developed Owl Canyon Campground and bring it up to BLM maintenance standards; provide equestrian and group camping facilities in conjunction with this campground.

Provide annual maintenance to the Superior Dry Lakes to improve landsailing opportunities.

Provide increased visitor services in the area to enhance visitor enjoyment and knowledge of the area. This includes personnel, literature, and signs.

Provide two interpretive trails and improve the hiking trails in Rainbow Basin.

Phase 2. Improve the system used for gathering visitor use statistics. Develop additional visitor facilities, as appropriate, through management plans for the area.



DUMONT DUNES (CA-06807) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91	\$106	\$6				\$3	\$115
**1990-20	\$545	\$27	\$60	\$27		\$94	\$753
Total	\$651	\$33	\$60	\$27		\$97	\$868

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I.—Background

The 76,000 acre Dumont Dunes SRMA is located 35 miles north of Baker, California and consists of an off-highway vehicle (OHV) area that was designated by the California Desert Plan and is managed by Barstow Resource Area. The primary recreational activities include organized and unorganized OHV use, camping, and rock hounding totalling 118,000 visits (803,640 visitor hours) per year. Just south of the OHV area is the Salt Creek Hills Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). The area provides opportunities for interpreting a fragile desert riparian habitat and the earliest gold mining activity in the Mojave Desert.

The Bureau entered into a Cooperative Management Agreement with the National Outdoor Coalition for the management of much of the area. Permits are issued for sales, filming and competitive events. The access road has been improved at the Amargosa River with the construction of a concrete low water crossing. Road maintenance is contracted. A BLM resident sector Ranger is assisted by another resident sector Ranger for patrol to provide law enforcement, visitor information, sign maintenance and emergency medical assistance. There are no developed recreation facilities. The majority of the camping takes place on the mesa on the north side of the main sand dune. The OHV Coordinator processes the permits that are issued for Dumont. The Salt Creek Hills ACEC is closed to vehicle use with signs, enforced and monitored with patrols by BLM Rangers.

The draft Dumont Dunes OHV Area Management Plan was completed in December 1988 and the public comment period ended on January 31, 1989. The final plan was scheduled to be released in May 1989. A project plan for the first of two information kiosks has been completed and construction was planned for the spring of 1989. After the final plan is released, several more project plans will be completed during the next few years. The Salt Creek Hills ACEC has a management plan that was completed in 1982.

Part II.—Management Issues

1. Management of Dumont Dunes for continued intensive OHV recreation should assure proper use, yet strive to maintain the primitive desert experience that has become its hallmark.
2. Safety has been shown to be a very important issue among the Dumont recreation public. Safety concerns center around:
 - OHV safety in and around the dunes
 - Safe access to the OHV area
 - Health conditions in the camp areas
3. Inadvertent trespass into Wilderness Study Areas and ACECs adjacent to Dumont Dunes is impacting cultural resources, wildlife and wilderness values.



Part III.—Management Objectives

Provide family-oriented and organized OHV recreation opportunities and visitor services in a relatively safe environment and in a manner compatible with other resource allocations.

Part IV.—Management Program

Phase 1. CDCA Plan Amendment to adjust OHV area boundary to include historical use and provide better boundaries.

Provide visitor services including: patrol, information, signs, law enforcement, emergency medical service, and road maintenance.

Protect surrounding areas by restricting OHV use to designated routes.

Monitor visitor use, resource impacts and conflicts through patrol.

Phase 2. Upgrade two existing access roads and provide dust reduction to decrease driving hazard.

Conduct a cultural survey in a portion of the expanded OHV area.

Provide signs for access, boundary, information, and safety and a second information kiosk.

Initiate a camping closure along Dumont Rd. and in the Amargosa River.

Rehabilitate closed routes that still receive use.

Acquire two sections of State and private land to consolidate management.

Conduct a visitor survey and write annual reports for future amendments to the Dumont Dunes Plan.



RASOR (CA-06909) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91	\$138	\$4					\$142
**1990-20	\$819	\$70	\$10	\$55			\$889
Total	\$957	\$74	\$10	\$55			\$1,031

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I.—Background

The Rasor (SRMA) is located 45 miles east of Barstow. It contains 36,480 acres, including the Rasor Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Area and the Mojave Sink Desert Willow Unusual Plant Assemblage. The desert willow area provides an excellent opportunity to interpret an unusually dense stand of *Chilopsis linearis*. Unorganized recreational OHV use for sand type vehicles is the primary activity in this area. Other recreation activities include: organized OHV use, camping, sightseeing, wildlife observation, photography, hunting, hiking, and target shooting. The majority of visitors are family groups which total approximately 41,700 visits (236,640 visitor hours) per year.

The existing management program consists of maintaining the primary access road and signs in the OHV area, and monitoring the Desert Willow Unusual Plant Assemblage. The area is patrolled by a BLM Ranger providing law enforcement, emergency medical assistance, and visitor information. The Barstow Resource Area OHV Coordinator provides recreation permits and visitor supervision for the OHV area.

The Rasor OHV Area Preplan Analysis is scheduled for completion in 1989. The objectives for the planning effort will be to enhance visitor services, information, and resource protection. While no project plans have been initiated, the Rasor OHV Area brochure is available and minimal signs are in place. In 1986 the Desert Willow

Unusual Plant Assemblage Monitoring Plan was implemented for reporting illegal firewood gathering and the effects of OHV use in the area.

Part II.—Major Issues

The area is adjacent to the East Mojave National Scenic Area, Soda Dry Lake, Mesquite Hills, and Afton Canyon ACECs, and the Mesquite Springs and Cady Mountains WSA's. Major recreation related issues center around OHV activities which originate in the Rasor OHV area and spread into the surrounding areas. The resulting impacts include damage to the lake bed, cultural and riparian resources, and wilderness suitability. These impacts are due to inadequate visitor information, and unauthorized access by OHV users.

Part III.—Management Objective

Provide family-oriented recreational OHV opportunities and visitor services in a relatively safe environment and in a manner compatible with other resource allocation.

Part IV.—Management Program

Phase 1. Acquire non-federal lands and right-of-way easements.



Provide visitor services including: patrol, information, signs, law enforcement, emergency medical service, sanitation facilities and maintenance.

Reduce hazards by fencing, covering or marking mines and pits.

Monitor visitor use, resource impacts, and conflicts through patrols and flights.

Phase 2. Develop, improve, and maintain access roads, internal and connector OHV area trails, staging, and camping areas.

Institute a mineral withdrawal for the primary staging and camping areas.

Reclaim intensively impacted public lands adjacent to the OHV area.

Fence the OHV area boundaries to prevent conflicts.

Conduct a visitor survey and annual reports for future implementation.



SODA SPRINGS (CA-06809) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91		\$21					\$21
**1990-20	\$1,110	\$109	\$250	\$257			\$1,726
Total	\$1,100	\$130	\$250	\$257			\$1,747

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I.—Background

The California Desert Conservation Area Plan (1980), designated the 9,500 acre Soda Springs area as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) for both its prehistoric and historic resources and the federally listed "endangered" Mojave tui chub (*Gila bicolor mohavensis*).

Located on the western margin of Soda Dry Lake in East Mojave National Scenic Area, Soda Springs ACEC and associated Mineral Spring Resort, is presently managed under a cooperative management agreement between the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the California State University's Desert Studies Consortium. Coordinated management of Soda Springs ACEC has been implemented under the 1984 Soda Springs Management Plan. A BLM outdoor recreation planner and patrol ranger are responsible for implementation of the plan. Under this plan the ACEC is to be managed so as to protect, and where needed, restore all resources of the area while providing for recreation opportunities through education programs conducted by the Desert Studies Consortium and the BLM. In addition, the Mojave tui chub management and recovery plans are being implemented cooperatively with the California Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a Sikes Act Project (P.L. 93-452). Target recreation use-days per year were set for Soda Springs in the 1984 management plan. Desert Consortium Studies was allocated 7,000 user-days, BLM public

interpretive tours 8,000 and other public interpretive tours 7,000. Total target visitor user days per year are 22,000.

In 1989 Soda Springs received 7,100 visitors or approximately 3,042 user-days for combined Desert Studies Consortium and BLM activities. The majority of use was associated with Desert Studies Consortium programs.

2. Since 1984 approximately eighty percent of the management plan has been implemented. Significant progress has been made towards restoration of the existing structures and development of a quality education facility, including the construction of a Visitor Orientation Center with interpretive exhibit panels.

3. A revised management plan is expected to be completed by 1991 to address the following management issues.

Part II.—Major Issues

1. Public use issues:

A. More efficient and effective use of education facilities for recreation opportunities such as observing wildlife and culture resource interpretation.

B. Unauthorized OHV use from the Razor open area and historic Mojave Road corridor.



C. Inadequate road access to facilitate for both existing and anticipated increases in visitor use.

2. Natural Resources Issues:

A. Recovery of the endangered Mojave tui chub.

B. Additional suitable habitat for Mojave tui chub.

C. Native plant communities impacted by facilities development.

3. Cultural Resources Issues:

A. Historic structures are deteriorating.

B. New construction must match historic architectural style.

Part III.—Management Objectives

By providing both formal structure educational programs and self-guided recreational opportunities, the BLM and the Desert Studies Consortium will promote a greater understanding and appreciation for the resources of Soda Springs and the East Mojave National Scenic Area, while maintaining historic structures and sensitive natural resources of the Soda Springs ACEC.

Part IV.—Management Program

Phase 1. Design and implement Landscape Project Plan for Visitor Orientation Center, including native plants landscaping and visitor parking area.

Develop and implement a project proposal for the design and construction of a permanent improved access road.

Design and construct self-guided trails of Soda Springs' cultural and natural resources to provide informal recreation opportunities.

Replace existing signs with simplified, more inviting signs. Place signs on Interstate 15.

Increase BLM guided tours to three times daily five days weekly by hiring a seasonal BLM interpreter and recruiting volunteer interns and/or campsite hosts.

Eliminate OHV use through signs, increased education, law enforcement and improved barriers.

Promote recreational opportunities through local and regional out-reach programs, including development of brochures and networking within the BLM and with other recreation-based agencies.

Monitor visitor use and area resources to insure that facilities are being utilized effectively without adverse impacts to the resources.

Develop and implement project plans for stabilization and maintenance of historic structures.

Maintain the Cooperative Management Agreement with Desert Studies Consortium.

Design and install a new electrical power generation facility in cooperation with Desert Studies Consortium.

Phase 2. Revise 1984 Soda Springs Management Plan.

Maintain historic and recreation facilities (structures, trails, roads, landscaping, etc.).

Revise and improve education programs, facilities and materials.



AMARGOSA GRIMSHAW (CA-06810) SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$427	\$47	\$95	\$134			\$703
Total	\$427	\$47	\$95	\$134			\$703

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I.—Background

The Amargosa/Grimshaw SRMA is located in south-eastern California, 100 miles northeast of Barstow and near the community of Tecopa. The area contains two separate Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs), Amargosa Canyon and Grimshaw Lake Natural Areas (originally designated as one ACEC in 1980 by the California Desert Conservation Area Plan). The designations signify the areas importance as unique desert riparian habitats with a great and distinctive variety of fauna and flora. Most notable of these species are the Amargosa vole (*Microtis Californias scirpensis*) and the Least Bell's Vireo (*Vireo belli pusillus*), both listed as "endangered" by the State of California and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This area provides outstanding opportunities for passive types of recreation.

In 1988 the area received 3,300 visits (11,800 visitor hours). Use was divided among the following activities: hiking, nature study, photography, camping and hunting.

The ACECs are primarily managed by the B.L.M.'s Barstow Resource Area office, a 1988 Cooperative Management Agreement (CMA) with The Nature Conservancy, and direction from California Department of Fish and Game. Management actions are directed by the 1983 Amargosa Canyon and Grimshaw Lake ACEC Management Plans, and the Endangered Species Act. Implementation of the plan has been initiated with the assignment of an on-site Nature Conservancy caretaker

and patrol by a BLM Ranger. Boundary signs, the construction of parking areas and land exchanges are anticipated to be completed in fiscal year 1989.

A protective withdrawal (withdrawing public lands from appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws, for the protection of historical values, geological features, and endangered species) and a designated vehicle closure covers most of the Amargosa Canyon ACEC.

Part II.—Major Issues

1. Spillover from Dumont Dunes OHV Area into the Amargosa Canyon ACEC has caused damage to cultural, wildlife, and scenic resources. The spillover is partially due to an ineffective vehicle barricade and constant vandalism to signs restricting vehicle use.
2. Lack of information on the sensitivity of area resources to disturbance.
3. Coordination of management efforts with adjacent land owners, special interest groups and other special management areas (i.e., camping occurs in Natural Area that conflicts with county and private campgrounds; acquisition of private and State land; maintain Cooperative Management Agreement (CMA) with The Nature Conservancy).



Part III.—Management Objectives

1. Promote awareness of all resource values found within the ACECs for their recreation potential in a manner that will enhance the maintenance and protection of these same values through educational/informational media.
2. To provide passive recreation opportunities (non-motorized day use) in a manner compatible with the protection of sensitive wildlife species and cultural and scenic resource values.

Part IV.—Management Program

Phase 1. Upgrade existing barriers and fences at the north and south ends of Amargosa Canyon.

Install regulation, informational, and interpretive signs at both sites.

Design and implement self guided trails (for physically limited where possible).

Develop interpretive brochures.

Promote awareness of area resources through educational programs at the California Desert Interpretive Center (CDIC), Nature Conservancy, etc.

Phase 2. Replace or revamp brochures and interpretive panels (if needed).

Develop formal interpretive programs and activities.

**NEEDLES EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA CA-06901**

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91	\$20	\$8					\$28
**1990-20	\$779	\$57	\$19	\$17			\$872
Total	\$799	\$65	\$19	\$17			\$900

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I.—Background

The Needles Extensive RMA is located in eastern San Bernardino County, California. It is bounded on the north by the San Bernardino -Inyo County line, on the north-east by the California-Nevada Stateline, on the east by the Colorado River (Havasu Resource Area), on the west by a line generally running parallel to State Route 127 north of Baker, California to Ludlow, Amboy Road, and the USMC training facility at Twentynine Palms on the south. The area's southern boundary follows the San Bernardino- Riverside County line. In total, the area contains 2.64 million acres, all of which is administered by the Needles Resource Area of the California Desert District. Major attractions include General Patton's WWII Iron Mt. Division Camp Recreation-Historical Site, two National Natural Land marks (Amboy Crater and Turtle Mtns.), Marble Mtns. Fossil Beds (ACEC), Cadiz Dunes and scenic Whipple Wash., and Ivanpah Dry Lake Non-Motorized Vehicle Recreation Site.

Much of the Desert Training Center, or "Patton Camps", are located in the Needles Resource Area. Camp Ibis, Camp Clipper, Rice Airfield, Camp Granite and Iron Mountain Camp were all sites constructed for military training during 1942. Finally, current management and coordination is required for approximately half of the 650 mile East Mojave Heritage Trail.

Visitor contact, information and education is provided through the use of Desert Information Outposts, signs and ranger patrol.

Management of the Needles Resource Area is directed by the California Desert Plan of 1980, with an annual amendment process required to address present needs. Present planning is focused upon the Amboy Crater National Natural Landmark. An activity plan has been written to address concerns which include the development of a day-use site and interpretive hiking trail. Implementation of this plan is under way. No other facilities have been developed. Planning will take place in the near future for the Turtle Mountain National Natural Landmark required upon Congressional designation as needing recreational input.

Part II.—Major Issues

The one major issue constantly debated and challenged continues to be the annually permitted OHV events. As mentioned previously, the Needles Resource Area has accommodated three major races which grows increasingly more environmentally restrictive each year. The protection of the desert tortoise is the most recent environmental concern threatening the future of these events. Conservation groups such as the Sierra Club oppose such events pointing to increasing environmental disturbance, while OHV organizations strongly entrenched in the California Desert advocate the same,



pointing to the enjoyment created by these activities and the economic benefits to the many small communities through which these races are routed.

Part III.—Management Objectives

1. To protect, enhance and maintain the recreational, scenic, cultural and natural resource values of the Needles Resource Area while providing quality recreation activities.
2. Increase education and information program.

Part IV.—Management Program

Phase 1. Establish Desert Information Outposts at appropriate locations. Erect signs to educate and inform users. Implement Amboy Crater Plan by constructing an interpretive trail and creating a day-use site. Increase Ranger patrol and public contact.

Continue to address permitted OHV races and events by creating stipulations assuring minimum environmental impacts. Refine monitoring and enforcement procedures during events to assure adherence to stipulations.

Phase 2. Enter recreational planning into all Wilderness Management Plans. Upon wilderness designation, implement recreation portions of these plans.

Amend Desert Training Center plans for the Needles Resource Area and implement Camp Clipper, Camp Iron Mountain and Camp Ibis plans.



**EAST MOJAVE NATIONAL SCENIC AREA (CA-06902)
SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA**

Recreation 2000 : Estimated Funding Needs

Year	Recurring Costs (\$000)		Development Costs (\$000)				Total Costs
	Recreation Management	Rec/Trans. Build/Maint.	Recreation Construction	New Facil. Maintenance	Access Acquis.	Land Acquis.	
*1990-91							
**1990-20	\$8,768	\$5,142	\$4,644	\$3,973	\$90	\$1,253	\$23,890
Total	\$8,768	\$5,142	\$4,644	\$3,973	\$90	\$1,253	\$23,890

Note: * California OHV Funding Only
 ** Estimates Includes BLM and OHV Funding

Part I.—Background

The Scenic Area is located in eastern San Bernardino County, California. Its boundaries are generally Interstate Highway 15 on the north, Interstate 40 on the south, U.S. Highway 95 or California-Nevada Stateline on the east and a line from Soda Dry Lake running south to the Union Pacific Railroad and continuing to Budweiser Wash. In total, the Scenic Area contains 1.5 million acres, all of which are under the jurisdiction of the Needles Resources Area of the California Desert District. Designation of the East Mojave as a National Scenic Area was the first such designation in the U.S.

The area contains these recreational vehicle trails: The Mojave Road, proposed as a National Historic Trail, and approximately half of the 650 mile East Mojave Heritage Trail. Camping consists of two developed campgrounds and six undeveloped sites receiving constant visitation. Camping is also allowed within previously disturbed areas along existing routes of travel. Natural features such as the Kelso Sand Dunes (third highest dune system in North America) and man-made features such as the Historic Kelso Depot attract much visitation.

The East Mojave National Scenic Area (EMNSA) Management Plan was completed in May of 1988. Planning is now underway for the Hole-In-The-Wall Recreation Site. Development will include a visitor

contact station and amphitheater, day-use area, redesign and relocation of campground, botanical trail and a dump station.

Part II.—Management Issues

1. The major issue, although not totally one of recreation, is the current House Bill S-11, proposing to transfer management of the Scenic Area to the National Park Service and create a Mojave National Park. The management plan was developed to direct management of this area under a multiple-use umbrella.
2. The area lies between the major urban populations of Las Vegas, Phoenix and Los Angeles, attracting an increasing number of visitors on an annual basis. There are only two facilities developed for recreation purposes, both constructed in the mid-1960's. Present facilities are inadequate to accommodate present and future visitation. This has resulted in user violations and environmental degradation.

Part III.—Management Objectives

1. Creating and implementing a major information and education program directed at all users of the East Mojave. Such a program will allow BLM to provide



information that will enhance their experience and further BLM's environmental protection objectives and multiple-use management.

2. Improve recreational opportunities in the scenic area by redesign and enlargement of the existing facilities, and developing additional facilities to meet the needs of present and future visitors. At the same time, direction is needed to disperse use throughout the East Mojave to protect, enhance, and maintain the recreational, scenic, cultural, and natural resource values.

Part IV.—Management Program

The EMNSA Plan was completed in 1988. The following major management actions are required to resolve the major issues:

Phase 1. Redesign, redevelop and enlarge upon recreational facilities at the Hole-In-The-Wall Recreation Site. Facilities to include a visitor contact station,

amphitheater, day-use area, campground designed for groups and larger recreational vehicles and a dump station.

Enlarge Mid Hills Campground.

Provide information stations at the six scenic area entrance sites, establish additional desert information outposts and develop an interpretive plan (prospectus).

Phase 2. Create a major visitor center at the Kelso Depot. Administer the Mitchell Caverns Recreation Site (acquire from the State of California). Provide information and education at Hole-In-The-Wall contact station & amphitheater. Develop roadside interpretive sites throughout East Mojave (directed by Interpretive Plan) and form a volunteer historical association to disperse publications, maps, books, etc.

Create a major hiking trail system through development of many smaller interconnecting segments and construct facilities at satellite recreation sites receiving regular and new visitation.

